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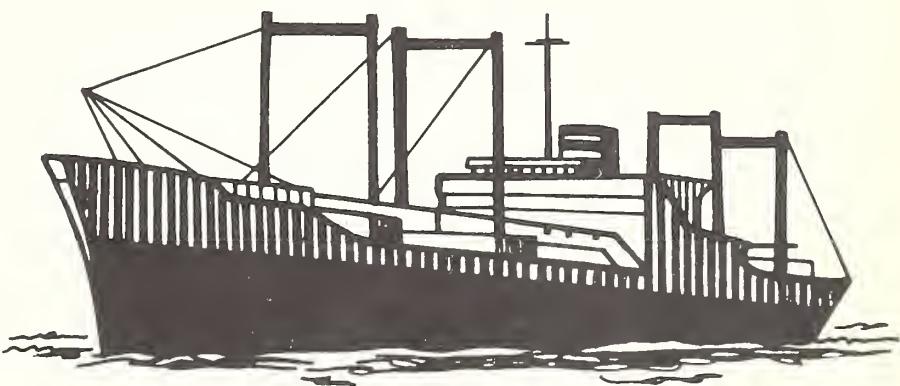
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



IN THIS ISSUE:

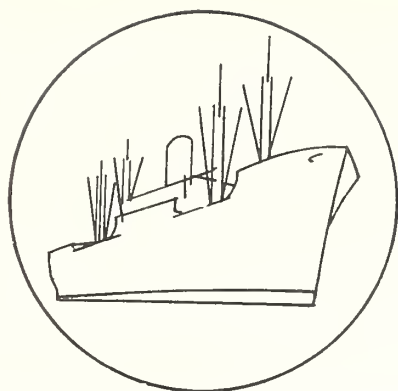
- U.S. Foreign Agricultural Trade: A Perspective
- Imports by Country, Calendar Years 1958-63
- Export Highlights
- Trade Statistics, July-October 1963 and 1964

Published Monthly by Economic Research Service/U. S. Department of Agriculture

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Digest	3
U.S. Foreign Agricultural Trade: A Perspective	5
U.S. Agricultural Imports by Origin, Calendar Years 1958-63	24
Export Highlights	54
Explanatory Note	65
 Table 1.--Imports: Value by Major Area and Share of Total, Calendar Years 1958-63	 25
Table 2.--Supplementary and Complementary Imports: Value by Major Area and Share of Total, Calendar Years 1958-63	26
Table 3.--Imports: Value by Country, Calendar Years 1958-63	31
Table 4.--Complementary Imports: Value by Country, Calendar Years 1958-63	34
Table 5.--Supplementary Imports: Value by Country, Calendar Years 1958-63	37
Table 6.--Imports: Value by Major Country and Commodity Group, Calendar Years 1958-63	40
Table 7.--Exports: Value by Commodity, July-November 1963 and 1964	55
Table 8.--Exports: Quantity and Value by Commodity, October and July- October 1963 and 1964	56
Table 9.--Exports to the European Economic Community: Value by Commodity, October and July-October 1962-64	60
Table 10.--Exports: Value by Country, July-September 1963 and 1964	62
Table 11.--Exports and Imports: Value by Country, July-September 1964 ...	63
 Figure 1.--Volume Trends in Exports and Imports: Calendar Years 1925-63 .	 6
Figure 2.--Exports by Commodity Group: Calendar Years 1962 and 1963	8
Figure 3.--Exports by Country: Calendar Year 1963	10
Figure 4.--Supplementary Imports: Calendar Years 1962 and 1963	15
Figure 5.--Complementary Imports: Calendar Years 1962 and 1963	16
Figure 6.--Imports by Country: Calendar Year 1963	17
Figure 7.--Exports and Imports: Average 1946-49, 1950-53, 1954-57, 1958-61, and Annual 1962-63	21

Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
Development and Trade Analysis Division
Economic Research Service



FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Digest

The lead article in this issue provides a basic background perspective on trade that is essential in appraising and recommending beneficial changes in U.S. agricultural trade policies and programs. The article discusses the long-term and short-term magnitude and related characteristics of U.S. agricultural exports and imports and analyzes the meaning of and shows trends in the U.S. agricultural trade balance. The export discussion includes dollar exports, Government program exports, and export payment assistance. Supplementary and complementary agricultural imports are discussed along with import regulations. A section on trade balances distinguishes between the balance of payments and the balance of trade and explains import valuation procedures.

* * * * *

Of the \$4,011 million of agricultural imports for consumption in calendar year 1963, Latin America was by far the largest source of supply, accounting for \$1,712 million. Other supply sources in descending order of importance were Asia, \$738 million; Europe, \$555 million; Oceania, \$432 million; Africa, \$400 million; and Canada, \$174 million. All areas, except Canada, shipped more to the United States in 1963 than in 1962. Imports from Latin America increased in 1963, largely because of increased purchases of cane sugar from Argentina and Brazil and cocoa beans from Brazil. A few years ago the United States imported no cane sugar from either of these countries. Shifts in sources of supply for sugar, involving not only these countries but also others, were the outcome of the U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba and sharp declines in Cuban sugar production. For Asia, imports advanced in 1963 over 1962 largely as the result of increased purchases from the Philippines, partly offset by a decline for the Federation of Malaya. A sharp increase in imports from Oceania represented largely increased takings of beef and mutton from Australia and New Zealand. Imports of farm commodities from Canada have been trending downward in recent years, with one-third consisting of meats and dutiable cattle. Imports of Canadian stocker and feeder cattle fell off sharply in 1963 as price declines in the United States made the U.S. market relatively unattractive.

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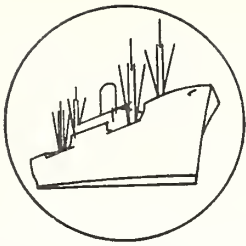
July-November agricultural exports totaled an estimated \$2,524 million in 1964 compared with \$2,378 million in 1963. Largest gains occurred in soybeans, feed grains, flaxseed, vegetable oils, inedible tallow, and protein meal. Declines took place in exports of wheat and wheat flour, cotton, rye, tobacco, and vegetables and preparations.

* * * * *

Agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$445 million in July-October 1964 compared with \$389 million for the same period in 1963. Commodity exports subject to EEC variable import levies advanced to \$137 million from \$124 million, but October shipments in this class dropped by \$4 million to \$38 million in 1964, due to much smaller wheat exports.

* * * * *

Eleven of the 16 leading markets for U.S. farm product exports in July-September 1964 registered gains over a year earlier: India, United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, Brazil, UAR(Egypt), Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Yugoslavia, Venezuela, and the Philippines. Exports to Japan and the Republic of Korea showed no change from a year earlier while shipments were smaller to Canada, Italy, and Pakistan.



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SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE: A PERSPECTIVE

by

Robert L. Tontz ^{1/}

American farmers, nonfarm workers, and the general public have a significant stake in the foreign trade of U.S. agricultural products. Its value, measured by U.S. agricultural exports and imports, amounts to \$10 billion a year. This two-way movement provides markets for the abundant U.S. production; necessitates adjustments to be more efficient and productive; furnishes jobs for people in financing, storing, shipping, and trading; permits higher living standards for consumers; and contributes to a stronger Free World.

A periodic perspective of foreign trade is essential to appraise and to recommend useful modifications in U.S. agricultural trade policies and programs. This article attempts to provide this perspective. It discusses the long-term and short-term magnitude and related characteristics of U.S. agricultural exports and imports and analyzes the meaning of and shows recent trends in the U.S. agricultural trade balance.

Exports

Export Trends

U.S. agricultural exports, both in value and volume, in recent years have been at their highest levels in history. The volume of agricultural commodities exported in 1963 was nearly double the quantity sent abroad in 1925 (fig. 1). The achievement of high export levels has come about through the development of export programs by people in agriculture, trade, and Government, and increased purchasing power accompanying economic growth in other countries stimulated partly by generous U.S. economic aid after World War II.

Following the boom years of 1925-29, the volume of U.S. agricultural exports fluctuated rather erratically around a level about one-fifth below the World War I

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VOLUME TRENDS IN U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Index Numbers of Quantity, 1957-59=100

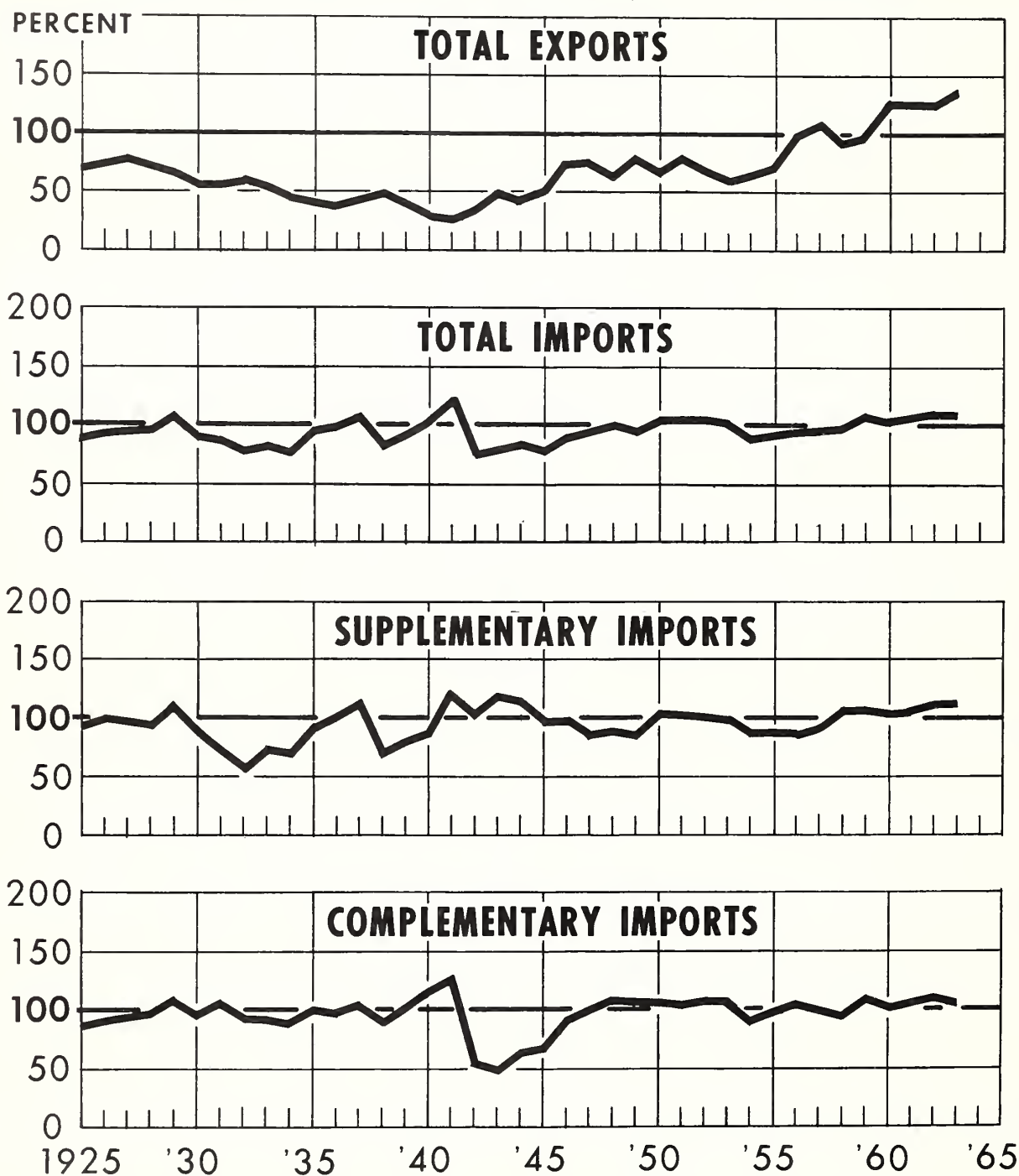


FIG. 1

peak of 1918-19. A downward trend prevailed from the late 1920's to 1940-41, a decline brought on largely by the movement of Western Europe toward agricultural self-sufficiency and restrictions on trade.

During the early years of World War II following adoption of lend lease, an upward trend in U.S. agricultural exports got underway. As a result of the emergency relief programs immediately following World War II and the subsequent aid to foreign countries under the Marshall Plan, military assistance to civilians in occupied areas, and related programs, the volume of agricultural exports was somewhat above the level reached at the end of World War II.

After the short-term stimulus of the war in Korea and the subsequent decline, U.S. agricultural exports evidenced a sharp upward trend with the implementation of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, the continuation of Mutual Security shipments, the inauguration of shipments under the Act for International Development of 1961, and the gain in commercial exports for dollars.

Traditionally, the major U.S. agricultural exports have been wheat, feed grains, cotton, and tobacco. More recently, rice, vegetable oils, and oilseeds have become major export items, while animal products, fruits, and vegetables have been major items in years of surplus.

Exports in 1963

Exports of farm products in calendar year 1963 totaled \$5.6 billion, exceeding the 1962 total by \$600 million. ^{2/} The increase resulted mainly from larger exports of wheat and flour, animal products, oilseeds and products, cotton, tobacco, rice, fruits and vegetables, and feed grains. Dollar sales were much larger than Government program exports for all commodity groups except wheat and flour and rice. For rice, however, dollar sales did exceed Government program exports (fig. 2).

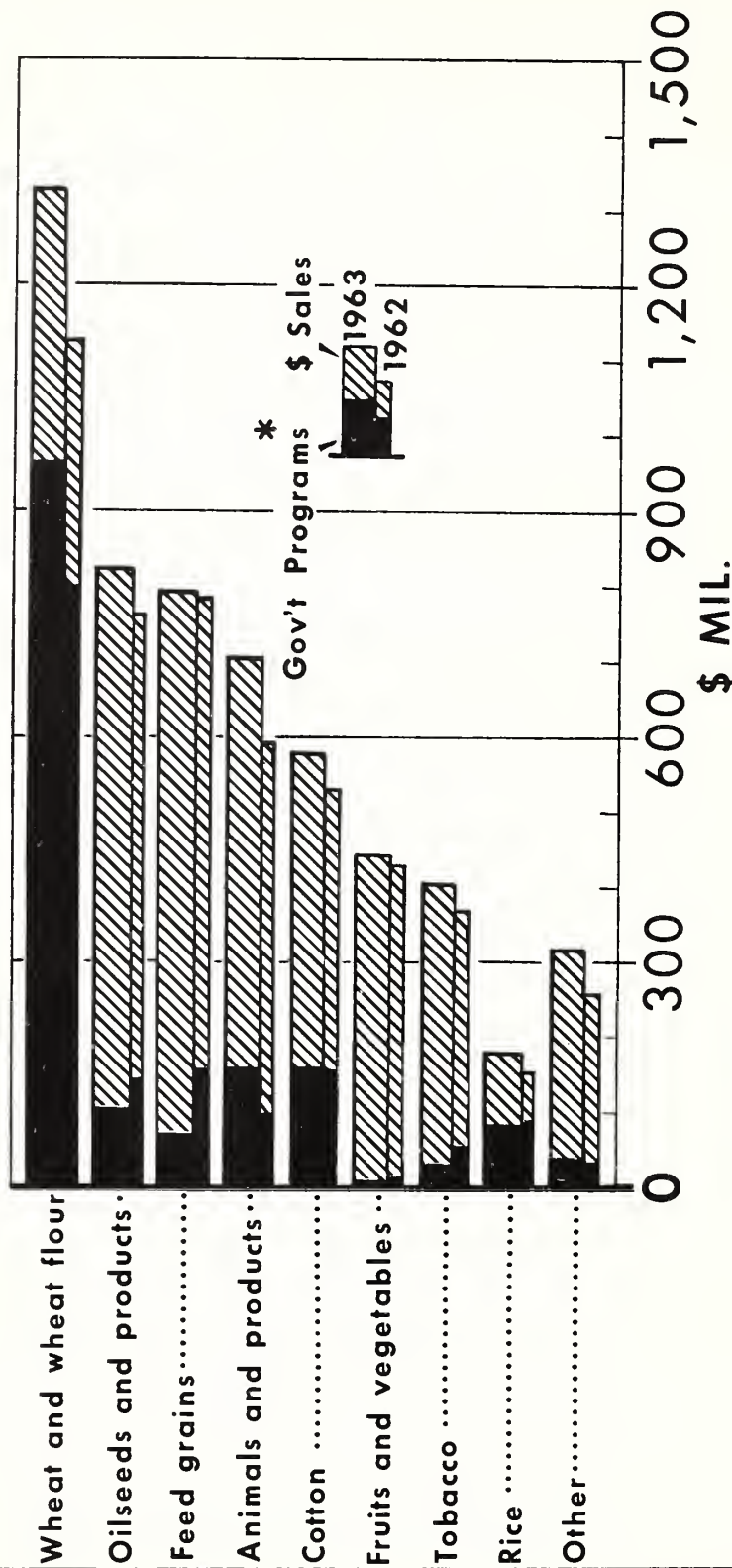
The \$600 million gain in 1963 over 1962 included larger shipments to all world areas except Africa and Oceania, which declined only slightly.

Europe, the chief market area for U.S. agricultural products, remained so in 1963, but its share of the total declined to 42 percent in 1963 from 48 percent in 1958. Exports in 1963 to the European Economic Community (Common Market) increased slightly while those to the European Free Trade Association declined. U.S. agricultural exports to the European Soviet Bloc, while not large, increased by more than one-third over 1962, chiefly because of larger P.L. 480 shipments to Poland and credit sales to Hungary.

While Europe's role declined, Asia's role increased to a record \$1,750 million of U.S. agricultural commodities in 1963, one-fourth above 1962, and nearly

^{2/} U.S. agricultural exports attained an alltime high of \$6,074 million in fiscal year 1963-64, 20 percent above the previous record in 1962-63. Indications are that U.S. agricultural exports in calendar year 1964 may reach a new calendar year high of \$6,145 million.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUP



UNDER GOVERNMENT-FINANCED PROGRAMS AND COMMERCIAL SALES. * P. L. 83-480 AND P. L. 87-195.

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FIG. 2.

three-fourths above the 1958 total of \$1,013 million. Thus, Asia's share advanced to 31 percent in 1963 from 26 percent only 5 years earlier. Over the past 5 years, exports to Japan, India, and Pakistan have increased markedly. Those to Japan were essentially commercial sales for dollars and those to India and Pakistan were nearly all foreign currency sales under Title I of P.L. 480.

The export increases shown for Canada in recent years are somewhat overstated. Since 1960, U.S. agricultural exports to Canada have included growing amounts of intransit commodities placed in bonded storage in Canada. These are used to finish loading ships moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway en route for foreign ports. After subtracting the \$167 million of such intransit shipments from the total for Canada in 1963, shipments for consumption in that country amounted to \$430 million, about one-tenth above the 1959 total.

Major country outlets for U.S. agricultural exports in 1963 were Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, the Netherlands, West Germany, and India (fig. 3).

Dollar Exports

In developing agricultural export programs designed to expand U.S. agricultural exports, recognition has been given to the fact that there are two marketing worlds. One takes in the economically developed countries that have dollars with which to buy -- or "hard" currencies that can be converted to dollars. The other consists of the less developed countries which need U.S. supplies but lack dollar exchange.

Commercial sales for dollars are given top priority in developing export programs. Dollar sales, accounting for 70 percent of total agricultural exports, rose to \$4 billion in 1963 from \$3.5 billion in 1962. Dollar sales in 1963 were equal to total agricultural imports for the first time in the postwar period.

Leading U.S. dollar customers in 1963 included principally the countries of Western Europe, along with Canada, Japan, Mexico, Venezuela, and the Philippines.

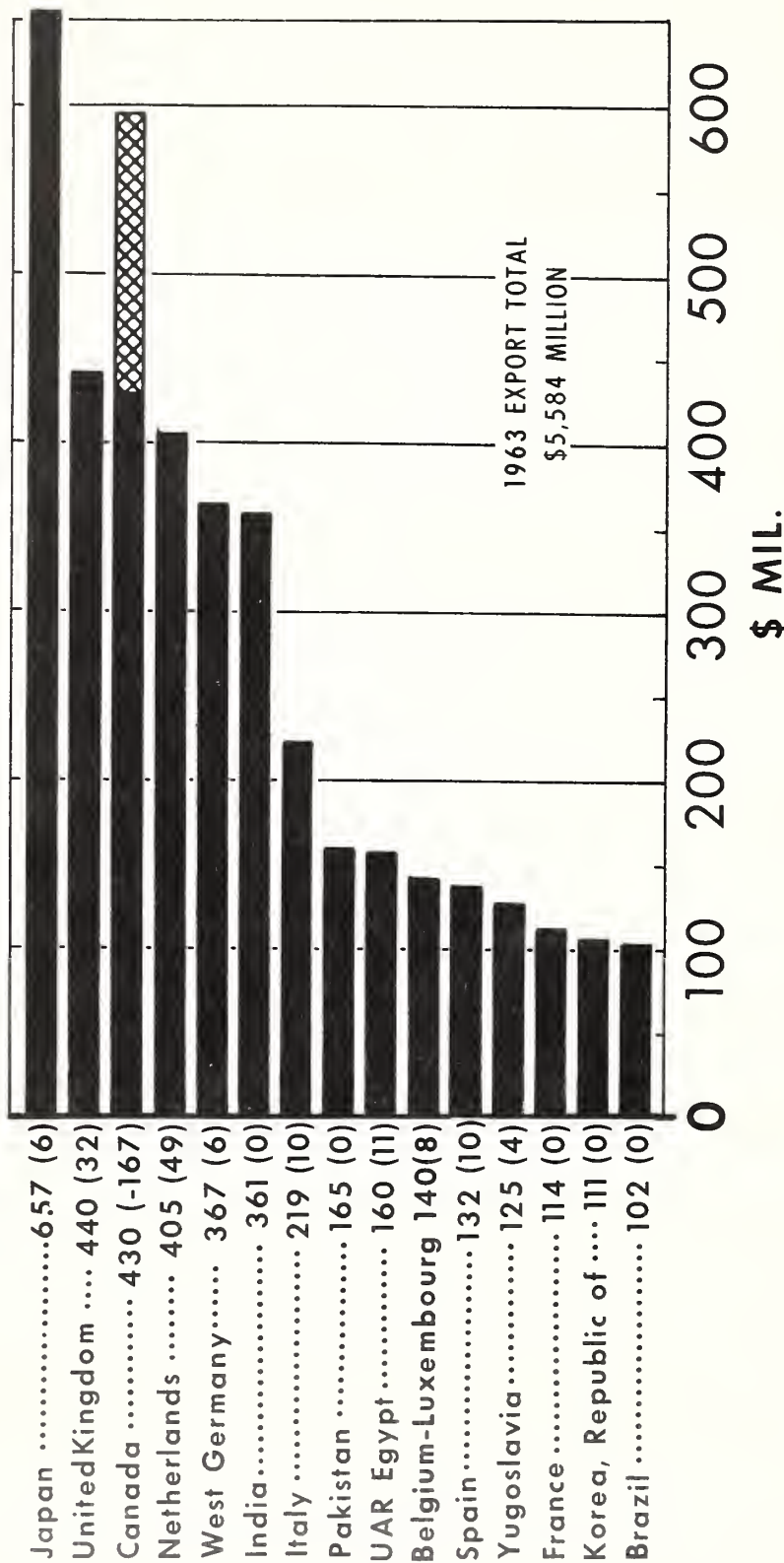
The leading commodities sold for dollars in 1963 included corn, soybeans, cotton, tobacco, wheat and flour, protein meal, grain sorghums, and rice.

Dollar exports since the passage of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480) to 1963 amounted to \$26.9 billion -- 67 percent of the total value of all U.S. agricultural commodities shipped abroad.

Food for Peace Exports

The implementation of P.L. 480 represented a significant step forward to expand U.S. agricultural exports. This Act and the Act for International Development of 1961 (Public Law 87-195), which superseded the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (P.L. 665), were the principal legal authorizations designed to enable developing countries to secure U.S. farm products.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS BY COUNTRY, 1963



AMOUNTS IN PARENTHESES REPRESENT \$167 MILLION SUBTRACTED FROM CANADA AND ADDED TO OTHER COUNTRIES TO ALLOCATE TO PROPER COUNTRIES SHIPMENTS TO CANADA USED TO FINISH LOADING SHIPS LEAVING THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY.

Principal countries taking exports under Government programs or the Food for Peace program were the economically developing countries, among them India, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Turkey, Yugoslavia, Republic of Korea, and Poland.

Leading commodities among the Government program exports were wheat and flour, cotton, dairy products (especially nonfat dry milk and anhydrous milk fat), vegetable oils, rice, feed grains, and tobacco.

For the 9-year period ending in 1963, Food for Peace exports totaled \$13.2 billion and equaled 33 percent of the total value of all U.S. agricultural commodities exported.

The special Government export programs use four major approaches: Foreign currency sales, famine relief and donations, barter, and long-term credit.

Sales for foreign currency represent by far the largest of the special export programs. These sales enable friendly countries that are short of dollars to buy with their own currency the commodities that the United States has in large supply.

Much of the foreign currency received in payments is loaned back to the purchasing country for use in its development programs. In 1963, Title I of P.L. 480 accounted for 21 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports.

Grants of food to friendly countries from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks for emergency assistance in the promotion of economic development and newly developed areas are authorized under Title II of P.L. 480. Title III makes food supplies available for distribution abroad through voluntary agencies and international organizations.

Although these two kinds of programs in 1963 accounted for only 6 percent of U.S. total farm exports, their usefulness is much greater than the statistics may indicate. These are special-purpose programs to meet the particular needs or emergency circumstances or to feed people not reached by the commercial marketing system.

The barter program, also under Title III of P.L. 480 and other legislation, enables the United States to exchange surplus agricultural commodities for strategic and other materials less expensive to store and less subject to deterioration than farm products. Exports under barter represented a small share of U.S. agricultural exports in 1963, equaling 1 percent of the total.

A relatively new feature in the special export programs is Title IV of P.L. 480, which authorizes sales of commodities for dollars at moderate rates of interest, with up to 20 years to make payments. This program has been underway since the last quarter of 1961.

A new credit plan to encourage foreign countries to increase purchases of U.S. farm products was inaugurated in July 1963. The plan, previously restricted to foreign government agencies, was broadened to provide credit also to private firms to finance sales of American commodities.

While progress has been made in increasing exports under Government programs, just as for commercial sales for dollars, existing limitations make expansion difficult.

Underdeveloped countries, the principal recipients of U.S. Government shipments, often lack transportation, storage, and handling facilities to distribute imported food to their needy people. It is a major problem for the exporter and importer alike.

Work is going ahead so that the lack of physical facilities will eventually become less of a factor. In many countries there are no relief or welfare organizations of the type required to donate food through noncommercial channels. In many areas, customary eating habits keep people from making use of foods that the United States has in greatest supply.

Then, too, the role of the United States in the export market is so large that it must be watched carefully so that it will not disrupt the world market. U.S. programs must protect not only the commercial market for the United States and allied countries; they must also help, rather than hinder, the agricultural development of less prosperous countries.

Export Payment Assistance

About three-fourths of foreign agricultural products entering world trade competes directly with U.S. agricultural exports. The abundant production of American farms enables the United States to offer a wide range of agricultural products on the world market. However, domestic prices in some instances are higher than prices of competing farm products, especially for certain price-supported commodities. Then the Government may assist both commercial sales for dollars and sales under Government-financed export programs (P.L. 480 and P.L. 87-195) by means of export payment assistance. This consists of payments in cash and in kind and sales from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks at less than domestic market prices. When an export payment program is in effect for an agricultural commodity, all exports of the commodity, except donations, generally are eligible for export payments or differentials equivalent to export payments.

Export payment assistance was provided for \$1,694 million of the \$5,084 million of U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1962-63. (Information is not available on a calendar year basis.)

Exports outside of Government programs (commercial sales for dollars) that benefited from export payment assistance equaled \$721 million, while exports under specified Government-financed programs that received assistance totaled \$973 million.

The estimated total export payment assistance on U.S. agricultural exports in 1962-63 equaled \$628 million, which is excluded from the total value of agricultural exports.

Although a number of farm commodities benefited from export payment assistance in the year ended June 30, 1963, two major surplus commodities -- wheat (including flour) and cotton -- were the principal commodities assisted.

Exports of these two, which received export payment assistance, totaled \$1,483 million and made up 88 percent of the \$1,694 million of the exports receiving such assistance.

The export payment rate for wheat (including flour) was 67 cents a bushel and for cotton, 8½ cents a pound.

Other commodities benefiting from export payment assistance were rice, nonfat dry milk, butter, butteroil, cheese, tobacco, and peanuts.

Imports

Import Trends

The increase in the volume of U.S. agricultural imports in recent decades was much less than it was for agricultural exports. Yearly variations in the volume of agricultural commodities imported in the past decade were smaller than during the prewar and wartime periods. In the prewar period, imports declined sharply during the depression and increased considerably during the drought years that followed. During World War II increases in U.S. agricultural imports except for initial stockpiling of complementary (noncompetitive) commodities consisted entirely of supplementary (partially competitive) commodities (fig. 1).

In general, supplementary imports have tended to be attracted into the domestic market in times of relatively high domestic prices; and, conversely, such imports have tended to be discouraged when domestic prices were low relative to prices in exporting countries. Supplementary commodities include cane sugar, meats, cattle, apparel wool -- as distinguished from carpet wool -- vegetable oils and oilbearing materials, tobacco, grains and feeds, fruits, nuts, vegetables, cotton, dairy products, and hides and skins.

Complementary imports increased at the outset of the war in Europe as domestic stocks of coffee and rubber were built up in anticipation of wartime shortages. In addition to coffee and rubber, complementary imports include cocoa beans, carpet wool, bananas, certain spices, and raw silk. The quantity of complementary imports in 1940-41 reached one of the highest levels on record. In the next 2 years the volume declined as customary sources of supply became inaccessible and as shipping was diverted to more urgent wartime needs. As a result the volume of complementary imports reached one of its lowest levels in the 38-year period ending in 1963.

Despite the stability in the total volume of post World War II agricultural imports, the commodity composition has changed materially. Declines have taken place in wool, hides and skins, vegetable oils and oilbearing materials, and rubber. At the same time, there have been increases in meats and meat products, dairy products, cane sugar, and tobacco. Imports of grains and feeds increased to a postwar peak in 1952-53 but thereafter fell back to levels characteristic of nondrought and nonwar years.

The volume of imports has increased moderately since the early 1950's with the increase coming about from both an increase in supplementary and complementary commodities.

In contrast to the rise in their volume the value of complementary imports has declined since the early 1950's. A substantial part of the value decline has resulted from lower prices, reflecting surplus supplies of many items, especially coffee. In the past decade coffee prices have declined by about 35 percent, mainly because of the continued expansion of production in both Latin America and Africa.

While the value of complementary imports has been declining, the value of supplementary commodities has increased in the past decade. Supplementary imports averaged 43 percent of total agricultural imports in 1950-54 and 57 percent in 1963.

Imports in 1963

U.S. agricultural imports in 1963 advanced to \$4,011 million, 4 percent more than in the previous year. Increased imports of supplementary products dominated the gain. Imports of complementary products were 1 percent lower in value.

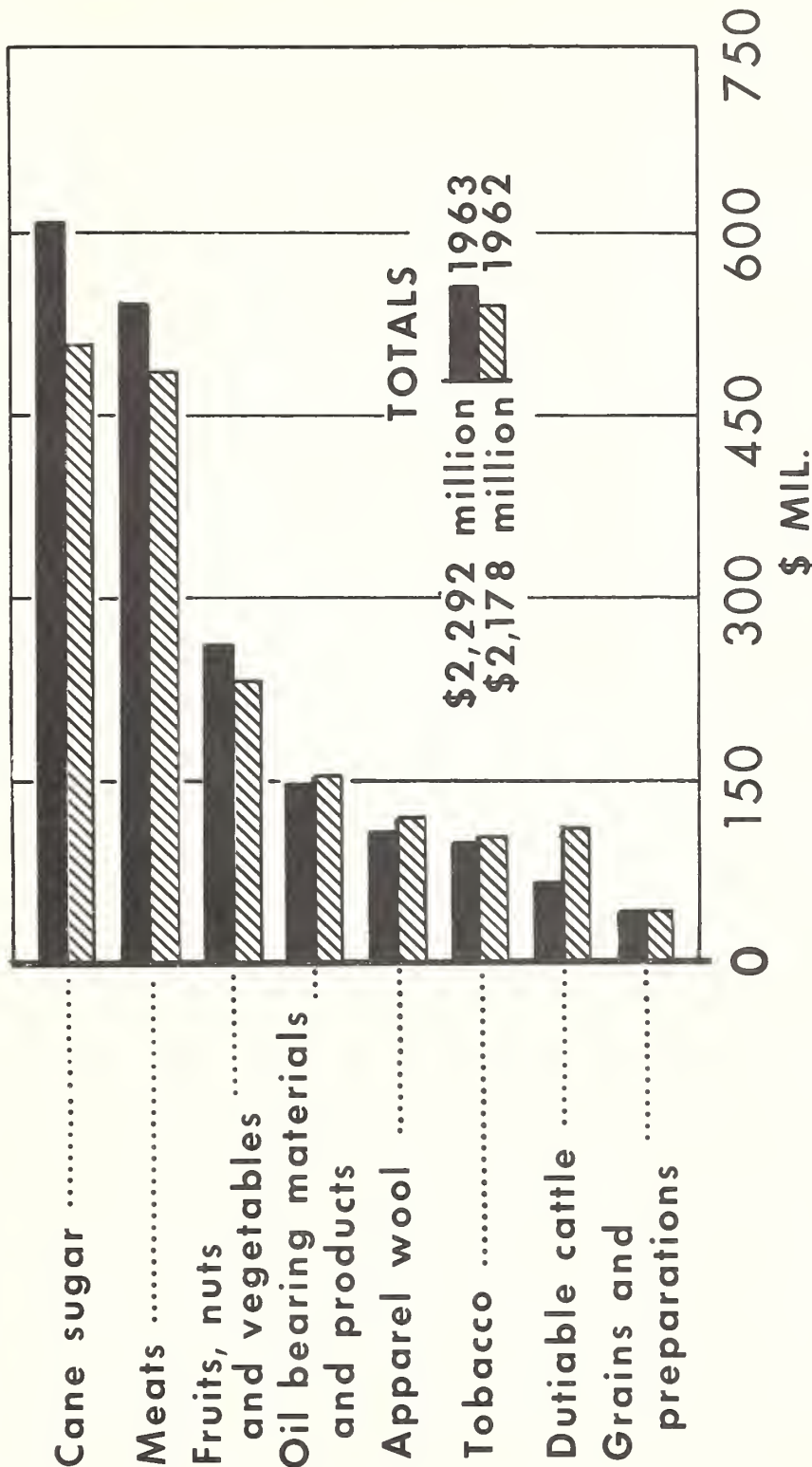
Imports of supplementary commodities rose to \$2,292 million in 1963 from \$2,178 million a year earlier. Gains occurred in cane sugar, meats, fruits and preparations, nuts and preparations, coconut oil, and molasses. Somewhat offsetting were declines for dutiable cattle, apparel wool, copra, hides and skins, and tobacco (fig. 4).

Imports of complementary products declined to \$1,719 million from \$1,740 million a year earlier. Declines occurred mainly in coffee and crude natural rubber, with smaller reductions for spices and tea. More bananas, hard fibers, and carpet wool were imported. Higher prices resulted in an overall value increase for cocoa bean imports, although volume declined slightly. Coffee imports alone accounted for almost three-fifths of all complementary imports in 1962 and 1963 (fig. 5).

The United States imports agricultural commodities from more than 150 countries, but more than half in 1963 came from 10 -- Brazil, the Philippines, Australia, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, New Zealand, Canada, Dominican Republic, and Peru (fig. 6). These countries shipped half of the supplementary as well as complementary imports taken by the United States. A number of major suppliers were the newly developing countries whose predominantly agricultural economies depend heavily on sales to the American market. Brazil continued to be the major supplier, with \$493 million. Lower prices for a number of complementary commodities have resulted in a substantial decline in the value of imports coming from many countries producing complementary products.

While Latin America continued to be the most important source of supply in 1963, gradual changes have taken place in the past 6 years in the sources of U.S. agricultural imports. Imports from Latin America declined in both total and share of total. In 1963, imports from this area supplied 43 percent of U.S. agricultural imports compared with 52 percent in 1958. A substantial part of the decline reflected the U.S. embargo on Cuban products after 1960. Imports from Canada also declined in total and share of total. Imports from Asia, Europe, Oceania, and Africa gained in total value and share of total. Imports from Oceania increased most, rising to \$432 million in 1963 from \$153 million in 1958.

U.S. IMPORTS OF SUPPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, CALENDAR YEARS 1962 AND 1963



SUPPLEMENTARY DESIGNATES PARTIALLY COMPETITIVE COMMODITIES.

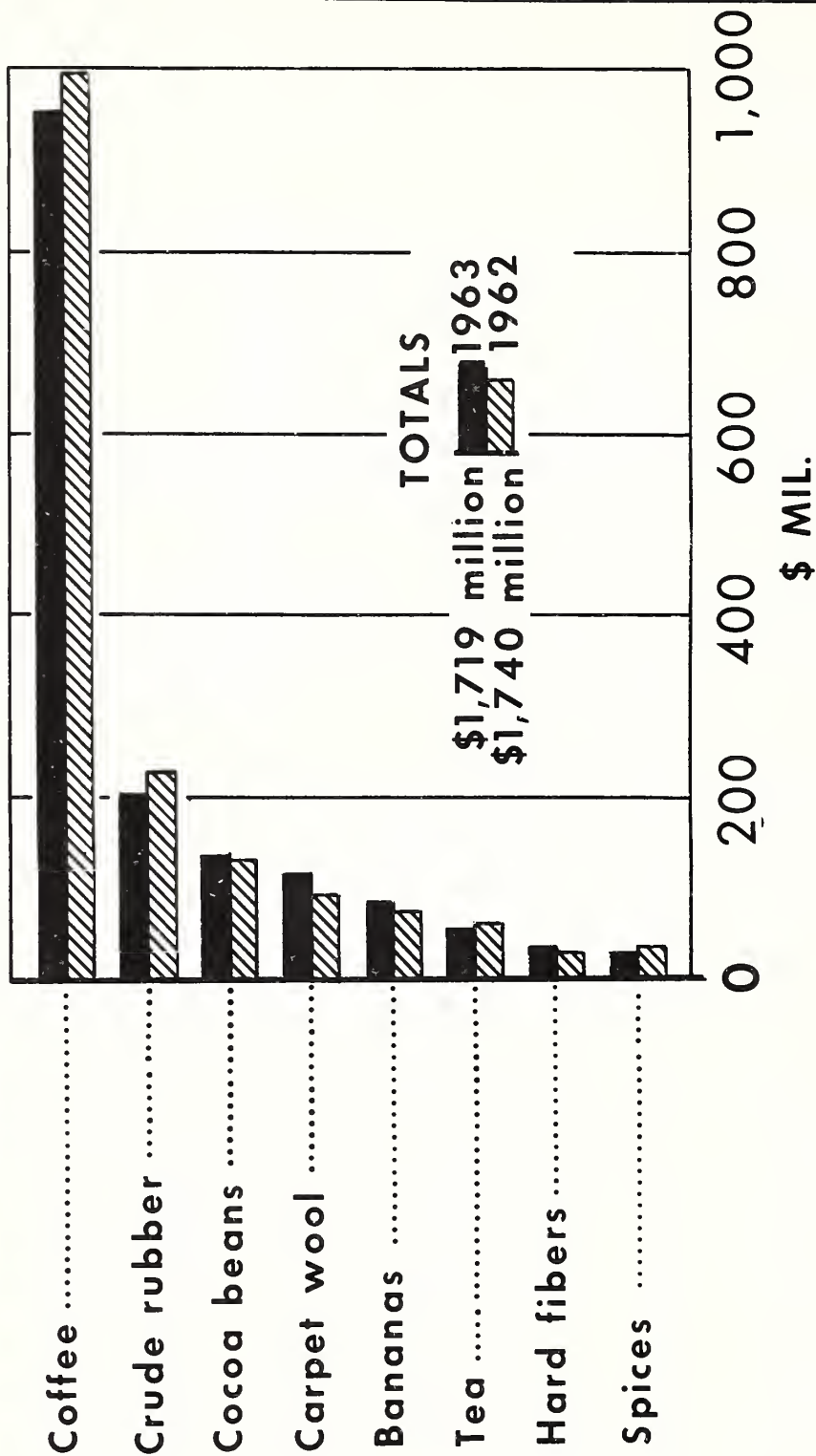
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FIG. 4

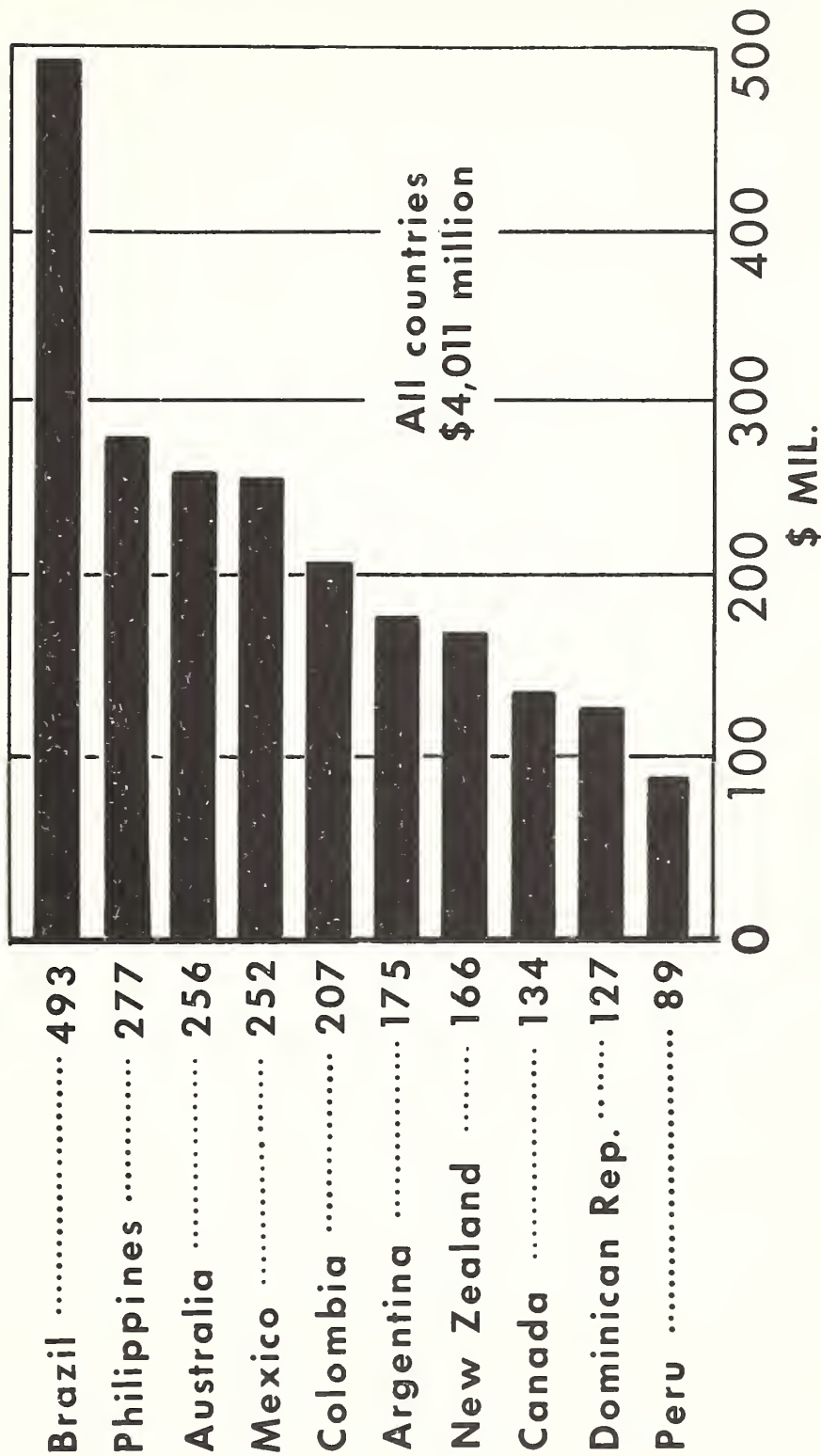
U.S. IMPORTS OF COMPLEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, CALENDAR YEARS 1962 AND 1963



COMPLEMENTARY DESIGNATES NONCOMPETITIVE COMMODITIES.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, BY COUNTRY

CALENDAR YEAR 1963



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FIG. 6

Import Regulation

Legislative authority exists to regulate U.S. imports of agricultural commodities under specified conditions. For example, when imports render ineffective or materially interfere with price support or stabilization programs conducted by USDA, Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, provides that such imports may be restricted by the imposition of a quota or a fee in addition to an import duty.

Commodities currently controlled under Section 22 are wheat, wheat products, cotton, certain cotton wastes and cotton produced in any state preceding spinning into yarn (picker lap), certain manufactured dairy products, and peanuts.

Sugar imports are regulated by quotas under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to provide a stable market for domestic sugar. The 1962 amendments provide for a larger share of the U.S. market for domestic producers. Moreover, all agricultural imports must meet U.S. requirements of health, sanitation, and quarantine.

Imports of certain meats may be regulated under specified conditions, as provided in P.L. 88-482. This law provides controls for fresh, frozen, or chilled meat of cattle and goats and sheep (except lambs), beginning with calendar year 1965, for any year when imports would otherwise rise 10 percent or more above an adjusted base quota. The base quota is set by the law at 725,400,000 pounds. However, before each year begins, the Secretary of Agriculture will adjust this quantity up or down by the same percentage that he estimates the average annual domestic commercial production of these commodities during that year and the 2 preceding years is above or below average production for the 1959-63 period.

Further, certain supplying countries have placed voluntary controls on shipments of certain products to the United States. These products are Colby cheese, Junex, frozen cream, and meat. Dairy quotas were first put into effect during 1962. Imports of Colby cheese are limited to an estimated 11.2 million pounds, Junex to 2.2 million pounds, and frozen cream to 1.5 million gallons. (Junex is a butterfat-sugar product containing not more than 44 percent butterfat). Voluntary meat agreements were signed between the United States and Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico in 1964 to limit exports of beef, veal, and mutton to the U.S. market through 1966. In 1966, renegotiations of the agreements will be undertaken. The agreements are designed to prevent further expansion of imports at recent rapid rates, but at the same time they will permit the supplying countries to share equitably with U.S. domestic producers in the growth of the U.S. market.

American farmers carry out their production operations with less tariff protection from competitive imports than do farmers of most other countries. Average import duties are relatively low for U.S. agricultural imports. About half of agricultural imports, including nearly all of the complementary commodities, were free of duty in 1963.

For the dutiable commodities, mostly supplementary, the ad valorem equivalent of all duties it is estimated averaged 10 percent, compared with 88 percent in 1932. For all agricultural imports -- both free and dutiable -- the ad valorem equivalent averaged 6 percent in 1963.

Trade Balance Comparisons

A consideration of agricultural export-import comparisons and the resultant trade balance necessitates a clarification of the meaning and application of the balance-of-payments statistical tabulation and the closely related but more restrictive balance-of-trade formula.

The balance-of-payments computation covers all types of international transactions between residents of the United States and residents of the rest of the world and involves the transfer of ownership of something of economic value, measurable in monetary terms. This may be merchandise, a service, a capital asset, or an investment -- private or governmental.

A surplus in the balance-of-payments arises from an excess of total receipts over total payments. Conversely, a deficit occurs from an excess of total payments over total receipts. A surplus in the balance-of-payments results in a net increase in U.S. gold and convertible currency holdings and/or a decrease in U.S. liquid liabilities. A deficit results in a net decrease in U.S. gold and convertible currency holdings and a rise in U.S. liquid liabilities.

The balance-of-trade, on the other hand, refers to the difference (excess or deficiency) expressed in value between merchandise exports and imports moving between the United States and other countries.

Valuation

Of significance in determining the balance-of-payments and the balance-of-trade are the valuation premises used.

U.S. exports are valued at the U.S. port of exportation f.o.b. (freight on board); U.S. imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis at the foreign port of origin. The latter valuation is done by virtue of Federal statute, which generally imposes duties on imported products on the basis of value at the foreign port, thereby excluding ocean freight and insurance charges.

For balance-of-payments purposes the f.o.b. at port or origin is more appropriate than the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) basis. In considering a nation's international position, account must be taken not only of merchandise trade but also of a variety of other transactions, including transportation services, tourism, investment, loans, and gifts. Since these various types of payments respond to different sets of influences, it is important to measure and analyze them separately to the degree possible.^{3/}

^{3/} Letter from Raymond T. Bowman, Assistant Director for Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget to Honorable William Proxmire, Chairman, Subcommittee on Economic Statistics of the Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C., February 1, 1962, as reprinted in Hearings before the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate on H.R. 11970, July 1962, pp. 173-176.

The use of the f.o.b. procedure for balance-of-payments analyses properly attributes only the imported merchandise to the country of origin. Estimates of freight and other costs of ocean shipping are made separately, from other data sources, and are incorporated into the comprehensive summary of the balance of international payments, broadly allocated to regions of the world. Further, commodity cost and the costs of ocean transportation are affected by different sets of forces; any analysis of commodities in international trade as such is more precise if carried out with foreign value figures, so that, for example, changes due to changes in ocean freight rates are not misinterpreted as reflecting basic changes in the cost or prices of the products at their source.

For balance-of-trade purposes, however, imports valued on a c.i.f. basis represent a more appropriate measure in relation to domestic production or consumption. Such a basis approximates more closely the values at which the imports move into domestic trade. Thus, it could be misleading to use the foreign value f.o.b. basis as a measure of the impact on U.S. markets of a bulk import for which transportation costs constitute a large proportion of the ultimate price. 4/

The f.o.b. valuation procedure undervalues U.S. agricultural imports for balance-of-trade comparisons. Although there is no evidence at this time as to the extent of this undervaluation estimates for recent years indicate that for U.S. import trade as a whole a c.i.f. valuation as contrasted with the presently used f.o.b. valuation would raise the total value by a margin less than 10 percent, although for particular components of trade the percentage would be much higher. 5/

Even though limitations exist in terms of balance-of-trade comparisons with imports measured on an f.o.b. basis, such comparisons do provide useful indicators of approximate trade balances as well as trends in these trade balances.

Trade Balances

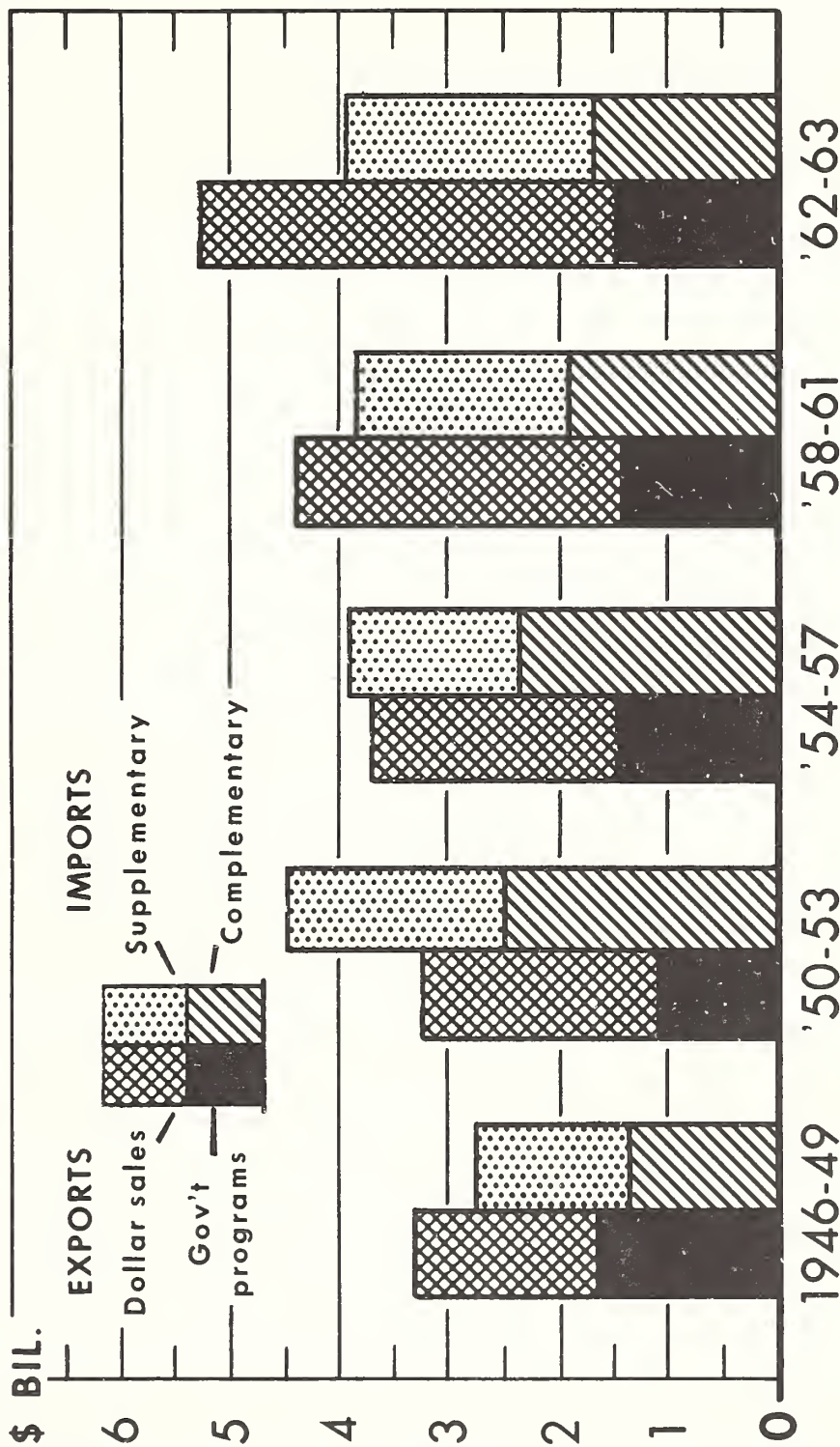
Based on the f.o.b. valuation premise, it may be noted that the U.S. agricultural trade balance (total U.S. agricultural exports less total U.S. agricultural imports) was much more favorable in the 1962-63 period than it was in the postwar years of 1946-49. The favorable trade balance for 1962-63 averaging \$1,365 million was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the average \$552 million balance for the 1946-49 period. The improvement in the trade balance came about from rapidly rising agricultural exports, for the most part stepped up dollar sales, which have more than offset the rise in agricultural imports (fig. 7).

With the increase in U.S. commercial exports for dollars since the end of World War II, such exports have come close to total U.S. agricultural imports in value and have attained an improved position relative to total agricultural imports. For example, dollar sales in 1946-49 averaged \$1.1 billion less than total U.S. agricultural imports but by 1962-63 they averaged only \$200 million less.

4/ Ibid.

5/ Ibid.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS



ALL DATA ARE CALENDAR YEAR EXCEPT GOVERNMENT PROGRAM EXPORTS FOR 1946-53 WHICH ARE ON A FISCAL YEAR BASIS; FOR THE COLUMN 1954-57 GOVERNMENT PROGRAM EXPORTS ARE BASED ON A 3-YEAR AVERAGE FOR 1955 THROUGH 1957.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 3292-64 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIG. 7

Dollar sales compared with supplementary agricultural imports also evidenced an improved position since the end of World War II. At that time the United States had a favorable trade balance of dollar sales of \$268 million above the value of supplementary imports, while by 1962-63 the trade balance averaged \$1.5 billion because of an appreciable rise in dollar sales.

Summary

U.S. agricultural exports in recent years have increased greatly. Many factors have accounted for the rapid rise, including increased purchasing power accompanying economic growth abroad, effective market development programs, and competitive pricing of U.S. farm products in international markets.

The principal markets for U.S. agricultural exports are Japan, the developed countries of Western Europe, Canada, and India. Leading U.S. agricultural export commodities are wheat including flour, oilseeds and products, feed grains, and cotton.

In contrast to U.S. agricultural exports which have evidenced a dramatic rise in volume since the early postwar years, U.S. agricultural imports have shown a more moderate increase in volume.

Value increases in total U.S. agricultural exports and imports have been more pronounced since the early postwar years than has been the case for volume increases.

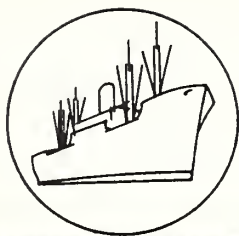
The value of complementary (noncompetitive) agricultural imports has been declining, while the value of imports of supplementary (partially competitive) agricultural commodities has been increasing in the past decade. Supplementary imports now account for approximately three-fifths of the value of total U.S. agricultural imports.

Although the United States imports agricultural commodities from more than 150 countries, over half in 1963 came from 10 -- principally the developing countries.

For purposes of this article the U.S. agricultural trade balance, that is, the value of total U.S. agricultural exports less the value of total U.S. agricultural imports, is based on U.S. exports valued at the U.S. port of exportation f.o.b. (freight on board) and U.S. imports valued on an f.o.b. basis at the foreign port of origin in accordance with Federal statute. Although an f.o.b. valuation procedure undervalues imports to a certain extent for balance of trade comparisons, it does enable approximate trade balance comparisons. The U.S. agricultural trade balance for the two-year period of 1962-63, for example, was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as in the early postwar period of 1946-49.

The favorable trade balance came about for the most part because of a rapidly rising trend in value of U.S. agricultural exports of sufficient magnitude to offset the value increase in U.S. agricultural imports. All of the increase

in value of total U.S. agricultural exports since the postwar years of 1946-49 was the result of increased commercial exports for dollars. In addition nearly all of the increase in total exports since 1954-57, the early years of P.L. 480, was in commercial sales for dollars.



SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS BY ORIGIN, CALENDAR YEARS 1958-63

by

Dewain H. Rahe and Alex D. Angelidis 1/

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption from the major world areas have shown relatively little overall change in the past 5 years. Imports totaled \$4.0 billion in calendar year 1963 compared with \$3.9 billion in both 1958 and 1962. However, the volume of imports from all areas has increased 11 percent since 1958. While quantities of some commodities imported have increased considerably, values have not risen in proportion to quantities due to lower prices. The composition of agricultural imports has changed significantly.

Imports of supplementary -- partially competitive -- commodities increased to \$2.3 billion in 1963 from \$1.9 billion in 1958. A substantial part of the increase was in imports of beef, especially from Australia and New Zealand. The sharp rise in sugar values in the last 2 years also contributed much to the gain in value of supplementary products.

However, the value of complementary -- noncompetitive -- imports fell to \$1.7 billion in 1963 from \$1.9 billion in 1958. The drop in value of complementary products in the past few years has reflected for the most part declines in prices of many primary products since the mid-1950's, especially coffee, cocoa beans, and rubber. Furthermore, increased dependence upon substitute products such as synthetic rubber and man-made fibers has also contributed to the downward movement of such commodities as natural rubber, carpet wool, and raw silk.

Imports by Areas

In the past 5 years, gradual changes have taken place in the sources of U.S. agricultural imports. While Latin America continued to be the most important source of supply, imports from this area declined in both total and share of total. In 1963 Latin America supplied 43 percent of U.S. agricultural imports compared with 52 percent in 1958. A substantial part of the decline reflected the U.S. embargo on Cuban products after 1960. Imports from Canada also declined in total and share of total. Imports from Asia, Europe, Oceania, and Africa gained in total value and share of total. Imports from Oceania increased most, rising to \$432 million in 1963 from \$153 million in 1958. (See tables 1 and 2).

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Table 1.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by major area and share of total, calendar years, 1958-63

Area	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Million dollars --						
Latin America	2,028	1,966	1,820	1,609	1,662	1,712
Asia	650	829	785	720	726	738
Europe	447	502	512	524	547	555
Oceania	153	264	207	261	364	432
Africa	337	342	332	382	389	400
Canada	266	196	167	194	188	174
Total	3,882	4,099	3,825	3,690	3,876	4,011
-- Percent of total --						
Latin America	52	48	48	44	43	43
Asia	17	20	21	20	19	18
Europe	11	12	13	14	14	14
Oceania	4	7	5	7	9	11
Africa	9	8	9	10	10	10
Canada	7	5	4	5	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Latin America

U.S. agricultural imports from Latin America increased to \$1,712 million in 1963 from \$1,662 million in 1962 and \$1,609 million in 1961. Largest gains in 1963 over 1962 were in imports from Argentina and Brazil, but noteworthy increases occurred also in takings from Guatemala, Nicaragua, Jamaica, and the French West Indies. Imports from Argentina advanced to \$134 million in 1963 from \$90 million in 1962, while those from Brazil rose to \$493 million in 1963 from \$462 million in 1962.

The gain in imports from Argentina was almost entirely in cane sugar, but there was also a rise in takings of prepared meats. Cane sugar imports from Argentina amounted to \$36 million in 1963 compared with less than \$1 million in 1962, \$327,000 in 1961, and no imports of cane sugar in 1958 through 1960.

The advance in agricultural imports from Brazil reflected primarily larger U.S. takings of cane sugar and cocoa beans. While imports of cocoa beans from Brazil in 1963 were lower than in earlier years, imports of cane sugar represented a rise to \$58 million in 1963 from no imports in 1958.

Table 2.--U.S. supplementary and complementary agricultural imports: Value by major area and share of total, calendar years 1958-63

Area	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<u>Supplementary</u>						
-- Million dollars --						
Latin America	769	738	709	590	645	724
Europe	406	443	458	479	502	502
Asia	313	347	356	392	396	427
Oceania	132	231	172	224	330	383
Canada	263	193	165	191	184	167
Africa	55	64	58	63	78	89
Total	1,938	2,016	1,918	1,939	2,135	2,292
<u>Percent</u>						
Latin America	40	37	37	30	30	31
Europe	21	22	24	25	23	22
Asia	16	17	18	20	19	19
Oceania	7	11	9	12	15	17
Canada	13	10	9	10	9	7
Africa	3	3	3	3	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
<u>Complementary</u>						
-- Million dollars --						
Latin America	1,259	1,228	1,112	1,019	1,016	988
Asia	338	482	429	328	330	311
Africa	282	278	274	320	311	310
Europe	41	59	54	45	45	54
Oceania	21	33	35	37	34	49
Canada	3	3	3	3	4	7
Total	1,945	2,083	1,908	1,752	1,740	1,719
<u>Percent</u>						
Latin America	65	59	58	58	58	58
Asia	17	23	23	19	19	18
Africa	15	13	14	18	18	18
Europe	2	3	3	3	3	3
Oceania	1	2	2	2	2	3
Canada	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Although agricultural imports from Latin America were larger in the last 2 years than in 1961, the value of these imports was considerably lower than in some earlier years. Imports in 1963 were some \$300 million smaller than in 1958, when the total was \$2,028 million. Several developments account for the lower level of imports from Latin America in 1963 than in earlier years. A substantial part of the reduction in value may be attributed to a decline in coffee prices, beginning in mid-1950. Coffee accounts for 46 percent of U.S. agricultural imports from Latin America.

Also in 1963 an international coffee agreement regulated coffee trade among member exporting and importing countries. The agreement, negotiated by 36 coffee-producing nations and 23 coffee-importing nations, aims to stabilize the world market. It is designed to provide fair prices to both consumers and producers and to avoid wide short-run price fluctuations. The United States -- consuming more than 50 percent of the world's coffee -- is a member. Producers of cocoa beans have met a few times to consider the possibility of setting up an international cocoa agreement.

Another development contributing to the decline in the value of imports from Latin America was the U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba, imposed in 1961. Prior to 1961, Cuba was an important supplier of agricultural commodities to the United States, principally sugar. In fact, the embargo accounted for the increased imports in recent years of cane sugar from other Latin American countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Jamaica. When U.S.-Cuban trade prospered, agricultural imports from Cuba amounted to nearly \$500 million annually.

Not only has there been a shift in U.S. suppliers of cane sugar owing to the embargo on trade with Cuba, but sharp declines in Cuban production of sugar have resulted in price rises that have inflated the value of sugar imports from Latin America in the past 2 years. This situation was temporary, however, since other countries have increased their sugar production, and world prices have begun to move downward.

Also contributing to the decline in imports from Latin America was the U.S. embargo on fresh or slightly salted meat from countries infested with foot and mouth disease. Those prohibited from shipping fresh or slightly salted meat to the U.S. market because of foot and mouth disease are all countries south of the Republic of Panama. They may ship meat to the United States only if it has been cooked or preserved as prescribed by U.S. sanitary regulations.

Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Peru, Guatemala, and Venezuela have been the principal Latin American suppliers of agricultural products to the United States. Latin America is the principal supplier of coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, and sugar. In addition, it is an important supplier of carpet wool, tobacco, and fresh vegetables -- the latter during the U.S. off-season. While Latin America is a net exporter of tropical agricultural products, it is a net importer of many agricultural products such as wheat, certain animal products, feed grains, and rice. Moreover, the United States takes an estimated one-half of the agricultural products exported from Latin America. Population in Latin America increased to an estimated 225 million in 1963 from only 200 million in 1958, a gain of 12 percent. During the same period, farm production increased only 8 percent.

Asia

U.S. agricultural imports from Asia totaled \$738 million in 1963, larger than the \$726 million in 1962 and \$720 million in 1961 but smaller than the \$785 million in 1960 and \$829 million in 1959. The 1963 level was above the \$650 million in 1958, the lowest level in the past 6 years. The import advance in 1963 from 1962 reflected two noteworthy shifts in country of origin: An increase to \$277 million from \$254 million for the Republic of the Philippines and a decline to \$86 million from \$100 million for the Federation of Malaya. The increase in imports from the Philippines occurred in cane sugar; fruits, nuts, and vegetables (coconut meat); and fats, oils and oilbearing materials (copra). Smaller imports from the Malayan Federation were due to reduced takings of crude natural rubber.

Asia has been a supplier of both complementary and supplementary products, with each category accounting for half of the total. Principal complementary purchases from Asia have been rubber, tea, silk, spices, and hard fibers. Supplementary imports in recent years have been larger because of increased sugar imports from this area, especially from the Philippines. Prior to 1961 annual imports of cane sugar from the Philippines were below \$125 million; since 1960 imports have been in excess of \$150 million. Other supplementary agricultural imports from Asia included copra, vegetable oils, hides and skins, and vegetable fibers.

Imports of crude natural rubber from Asia have declined in the past 5 years. In 1963, rubber imports from Asia totaled \$157 million compared with \$212 million in 1958. Increased use of synthetic rubber has sharply curtailed the use of natural rubber in the United States. In the early 1950's crude rubber accounted for about two-fifths of total U.S. rubber imports, but in 1963 it declined to a little over one-fourth. Principal Asian suppliers of rubber in the U.S. market were the Philippines, Malaya, India, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand, Taiwan, and Ceylon.

Europe

Agricultural imports from Europe have increased gradually over the past 5 years. Imports totaled \$555 million in 1963 compared with \$547 million in 1962, \$524 million in 1961, and \$447 million in 1958. There were no significant country shifts in 1963 and 1962. About 90 percent of the imports from Europe were supplementary products, mainly specialty products. About 12 percent of the imports was oriental leaf tobacco from Greece and Turkey for blending with U.S. tobaccos to produce the taste and aroma desired by U.S. cigarette users. European countries were also leading suppliers of specialty cheeses and pork products, especially canned hams. These items -- generally selling for relatively high prices -- have a special clientele that desire the taste and other characteristics of the imported products. The United States is on an export basis with the principal European countries supplying agricultural commodities to the United States, such as the Netherlands, Italy, Turkey, Denmark, France, Spain, West Germany, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Greece.

Oceania

A sharp increase has occurred in U.S. imports from Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) since 1958. Imports of farm products from Oceania totaled \$432 million in 1963 compared with \$364 million in the previous year, \$261 million in 1961, and only \$153 million in 1958. Australia accounted for 60 percent of the imports from this area, with New Zealand supplying most of the remainder. Imports of beef and mutton alone accounted for 60 percent of the total imports from this area. Most of the meat imports consisted of boneless beef for manufacturing into such products as luncheon meat, frankfurters, and prepared hamburgers. The sharp rise in beef imports got underway after the modification of the Australian-United Kingdom meat agreement in 1958 to permit Australia to ship low grade beef and veal to any destination, including the United States without restrictions. The agreement was further modified in 1961 when destination restrictions were removed from all better meats. (In 1964 the United States entered into voluntary agreements with Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico to limit imports of beef, veal, and mutton into the United States. Shipments in 1964 were limited to 542 million pounds for Australia and 231 million for New Zealand.)

(Public Law 44-482, signed by the President on August 22, 1964, directs him to impose a quota on U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of cattle, goats, and sheep (except lambs), beginning with calendar 1965, for any year when imports would otherwise rise 10 percent or more above an adjusted base quota. The base quota is set by the law at 725,400,000 pounds. However, before each year begins the Secretary of Agriculture will adjust this quantity up or down by the same percentage that he estimates the average annual domestic commercial production of these commodities during that year and the 2 preceding years is above or below average production for the 1959-63 period.)

Other important imports from Oceania included apparel and carpet wool, sugar, and dairy products. Imports of sugar from Oceania accounted for \$28 million in 1963 compared with only negligible amounts in 1958. Imports of sugar from Australia developed after the embargo against Cuba went into effect in 1961.

Africa

U.S. agricultural imports from Africa rose slightly in the past 5 years. Imports from Africa totaled \$400 million in 1963 compared with \$389 million in 1962, \$382 million in 1961, and \$337 million in 1958. There were no important country shifts in recent years, with the exception of larger purchases from the Republic of South Africa, British East Africa and Tanganyika, and Mauritius and Dependencies. Almost 80 percent of the imports in 1963 were complementary products, mainly coffee, cocoa beans, crude natural rubber, and tea. Principal supplementary products were apparel wool and cane sugar, supplied principally by the Republic of South Africa. The United States accounted for about 10 percent of Africa's agricultural exports.

Most exports of farm products from Africa are destined mainly to European countries that have had close commercial ties with Africa for a number of years. This is especially true for supplementary products such as oilseeds, feed grains, food grains, and tobacco. However, in recent years, Africa has been

shipping increased amounts of complementary products to the United States. While most U.S. agricultural imports from Africa compete with those from Latin America, the latter area has considerable advantage because of its geographic proximity to the United States, especially for perishable products such as bananas and other tropical fruits. But for other commodities such as coffee, cocoa beans, and crude natural rubber, African producers compete effectively with other major world suppliers.

Despite lower prices for many primary materials shipped to the United States from Africa, the value has increased. The quantity of these commodities from Africa has increased more than value in the past 5 years. Not only have prices been lower, but many of these products -- especially crude natural rubber and carpet wool -- have also had increased competition from synthetic products.

Canada

Imports of farm commodities from Canada have been trending downward in recent years. They totaled \$174 million in 1963 compared with \$188 million in 1962, \$194 million in 1961, and \$266 million in 1958. A low point of \$167 million was reached in 1960. Nearly all imports from Canada were supplementary products, with one-third consisting of meats and dutiable cattle. In addition, the United States imported some grain from Canada, consisting mainly of border trade and high quality barley for malting purposes. However, in the past season the U.S. barley crop was of the high quality demanded by the U.S. malting industry, and little was imported from Canada.

Imports of dutiable cattle from Canada consisted mainly of stockers and feeders imported by U.S. farmers to convert relatively cheap feed into beef. In 1963, U.S. imports of stockers and feeders from Canada fell to 236,000 head compared with 465,000 in 1962 and 618,000 in 1958. Sharp price declines in the United States made the U.S. market relatively unattractive to Canadian farmers and ranchers. Imports from Canada also included fruits, vegetables, hides and skins, and dairy products.

While U.S. imports from Canada have been declining in recent years, U.S. exports have been increasing. U.S. exports to Canada consisted mainly of fruits and vegetables produced during Canada's off-season, citrus fruits, and cotton. The exports were generally complementary to Canada's agricultural production. In addition, the United States has shipped substantial quantities of meat and cattle to Canada in recent years.

Country and Commodity Statistics

Import statistics for principal commodity groups and countries are shown in tables 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by country of origin,
specified calendar years

Country of origin	Year ended December 31:					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	-- Thousand dollars --					
Greenland	8	0	0	1	0	0
Canada (incl. Newfoundland & Labrador) ..	265,680	195,622	167,481	193,839	188,276	174,796
Miquelon & St. Pierre Islands	0	0	3	0	0	0
<u>Latin American Republics:</u>						
Mexico	222,347	201,161	223,046	262,690	270,951	252,195
Guatemala	61,951	61,325	54,033	54,658	56,791	64,589
El Salvador	47,134	35,720	27,528	30,801	38,758	35,467
Honduras	25,248	21,498	29,597	27,502	27,666	25,940
Nicaragua	19,166	12,714	18,225	22,986	23,532	31,245
Costa Rica	34,877	31,528	32,992	37,547	37,519	39,182
Panama, Republic of	16,495	16,918	16,671	13,602	11,074	15,667
Cuba	451,507	407,575	298,551	29,087	15,087	6,578
Haiti	18,343	11,549	11,762	13,324	15,814	17,516
Dominican Republic	66,219	62,275	96,291	73,172	139,844	127,478
Colombia	292,669	293,767	245,172	232,587	233,977	206,807
Venezuela	42,935	25,555	22,431	19,570	16,088	19,628
Ecuador	50,441	53,898	58,599	47,417	63,052	67,796
Peru	34,445	31,036	52,177	90,970	89,181	89,147
Bolivia	1,584	1,871	1,833	1,825	1,540	1,387
Chile	4,835	5,568	4,625	4,331	5,409	5,817
Brazil	496,349	552,559	495,482	483,636	462,152	492,916
Paraguay	4,646	5,536	6,358	6,223	5,119	7,362
Uruguay	7,963	15,024	14,312	18,525	18,529	18,288
Argentina	114,144	104,424	84,513	87,554	89,584	133,930
Total Latin American Republics ..	2,013,298	1,951,501	1,794,198	1,558,007	1,621,667	1,658,935
<u>Other Latin America:</u>						
Bahamas	145	213	973	1,707	1,096	1,664
Barbados	956	946	813	1,095	1,382	2,189
Bermuda	25	34	352	157	132	120
Jamaica	2,524	2,991	9,932	16,105	13,927	17,641
Leeward & Windward Islands	1,389	1,341	1,515	764	1,059	1,092
Trinidad & Tobago	5,763	5,488	5,881	12,861	6,900	8,014
British Honduras	131	192	138	193	169	1,896
French West Indies	489	262	276	8,277	5,693	14,202
Netherlands Antilles	260	280	173	173	80	73
British Guiana	82	465	3,688	8,719	8,243	5,459
Surinam (Netherlands Guiana)	1,408	1,530	1,914	692	649	581
French Guiana	1,443	645	172	77	50	10
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone	285	430	413	56	181	34
Total Latin America	2,028,198	1,966,318	1,820,438	1,608,883	1,661,228	1,711,910
<u>Europe:</u>						
Iceland	1,121	1,829	1,153	435	912	503
Sweden	1,516	2,156	2,549	2,538	2,638	2,614
Norway	862	855	801	965	1,208	1,967
Denmark	42,873	44,184	44,388	49,843	59,106	66,180
United Kingdom	21,113	27,607	25,476	22,232	25,420	26,506
Ireland (Eire)	11,310	21,529	22,599	25,631	27,954	29,128
Netherlands (Holland)	80,591	88,471	82,292	76,399	79,887	77,564
Belgium & Luxembourg	5,789	5,832	7,709	8,501	10,235	10,619
France	37,103	39,921	43,181	52,527	48,608	53,962
West Germany	26,050	28,960	31,339	30,267	29,444	29,712
East Germany	9	34	9	2	8	24
Austria	537	711	674	771	874	1,318
Czechoslovakia	1,503	1,737	1,744	1,357	1,207	1,124
Hungary	900	1,386	801	802	430	237

Continued -

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by country of origin,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	-- Thousand dollars --					
Europe - Continued:						
Switzerland	9,825	10,855	11,919	12,268	12,629	12,205
Finland	478	812	765	798	1,017	1,126
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	3
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	114
Lithuania	0	0	13	0	0	0
Poland & Danzig	24,645	26,045	31,753	31,136	30,766	27,653
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	1,252	1,558	1,584	1,306	1,405	1,665
Azores	118	118	116	88	80	98
Spain	33,683	36,926	35,687	39,519	38,886	36,545
Portugal	2,929	3,021	3,480	4,379	4,167	4,967
Gibraltar	3	4	13	8	1/	11
Malta & Gozo	728	969	816	735	117	13
Italy	53,372	57,694	56,428	59,693	63,895	66,722
Free Territory of Trieste	90	15	84	8	13	134
Yugoslavia	7,364	7,354	9,242	9,360	12,447	14,627
Albania	16	81	58	55	113	110
Greece	28,519	28,632	28,961	30,166	28,093	26,567
Rumania	283	174	733	1,142	257	226
Bulgaria	645	836	620	1,042	977	922
Turkey	51,998	61,247	65,411	60,121	63,708	59,403
Cyprus 2/	---	---	---	---	695	704
Total Europe	447,225	501,553	512,398	524,094	547,196	555,273
Asia:						
Syrian Arab Republic	4,663	8,695	5,924	4,446	2,726	4,649
Lebanon	2,186	2,180	3,223	2,954	3,603	5,158
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	7,801	12,249	8,355	8,047	6,440	8,479
Iran (Persia)	25,433	21,196	21,753	13,874	15,039	16,901
Israel	571	673	789	824	933	1,628
Palestine	1	70	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	17	7	4
Kuwait	2	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	35	30	27	0	10	6
Other Arabia Peninsula States	3,024	863	719	695	700	609
Aden	736	326	186	112	70	47
State of Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	1,717	2,123	3,087	1,153	1,400	1,399
India	59,999	68,794	79,776	84,404	78,755	78,204
Goa, Damao, & Diu 3/	---	---	---	---	0	0
Pakistan	18,388	25,606	23,564	22,910	24,247	22,307
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ceylon	26,187	33,610	37,692	30,301	31,768	33,128
Burma	860	1,687	188	665	676	349
Thailand (Siam)	53,468	78,033	48,069	33,415	33,541	33,333
Viet-Nam	4,891	10,642	4,246	4,550	3,022	1,921
Laos	0	43	0	0	0	19
Cambodia	9,258	12,814	6,603	2,212	4,892	6,098
Federation of Malaya	50,151	111,281	93,222	68,656	100,495	86,355
Singapore, State of; Br. Borneo ...	25,625	23,634	14,189	11,686	9,945	5,711
Indonesia, Republic of	95,198	118,034	131,961	93,672	71,525	71,008
Republic of the Philippines	220,291	241,970	240,809	254,680	254,073	277,077
Macao (Macao)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Portuguese Asia 4/	363	232	770	909	145	---
Other Southern & Southeastern Asia ..	10	3	3	1	1	21
China (including Manchuria)	2	4	1	0	2	11
Outer Mongolia	5,259	5,337	2,070	3,105	3,591	3,189
North Korea	0	0	0	7	10	0
Korea, Republic of	820	1,480	1,721	2,925	2,368	3,679
Hong Kong	2,412	2,855	2,986	2,018	2,456	2,399
Taiwan (Formosa)	6,031	6,183	9,737	27,244	26,233	27,462

Continued -

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural imports: Value by country of origin,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	-- Thousand dollars --					
Asia - Continued:						
Japan	25,008	38,264	43,307	44,676	47,495	46,420
Nansei & Nanpo Islands	0	0	1/	1/	1/	4
Total Asia	650,390	829,111	784,977	720,158	726,168	737,575
Australia & Oceania:						
Australia	43,309	131,194	91,256	131,910	223,900	256,515
New Guinea (Australian)	49	55	518	351	1,667	2,361
New Zealand & Western Samoa	109,491	130,023	113,056	126,868	136,193	166,010
British Western Pacific Islands ...	14	72	3	20	1,597	7,116
French Pacific Islands	444	612	127	288	285	223
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands.	52	2,493	1,989	1,494	565	0
Total Australia & Oceania	153,359	264,449	206,949	260,931	364,207	432,225
Africa:						
Morocco	1,479	2,218	2,416	2,882	2,214	2,034
Algeria	476	870	527	85	480	281
Tunisia	2,880	2,406	245	573	1,134	745
Libya	0	1/	18	2	1/	1
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	14,725	12,310	13,434	15,243	13,282	11,437
Sudan	950	971	926	849	1,042	1,098
Canary Islands	44	2	0	10	26	14
Other Spanish Africa	30	97	1,072	200	1	6
Federal Republic of Cameroon	6,687	5,436	4,497	6,046	6,441	5,015
Other Western Equatorial Africa ...	1,057	1,471	286	292	1,091	1,142
Other Western Africa	29,174	23,826	23,155	30,127	28,807	36,790
Ghana	43,603	48,864	36,818	62,327	49,426	41,688
Federation of Nigeria	21,393	29,886	35,717	44,714	41,393	32,218
British West Africa & Sierra Leone.	2,011	2,440	1,572	2,202	1,312	1,442
Madeira Islands	73	79	45	62	41	93
Angola	33,593	27,319	24,383	26,953	37,474	34,505
Other Western Portuguese Africa ...	1,368	1,575	499	1,877	1,193	1,632
Liberia	24,483	29,362	29,881	24,124	21,664	19,910
Rep. of the Congo; & Ruanda-Urundi.	43,461	60,334	49,010	37,323	31,628	30,083
Somali Republic -	---	---	563	206	311	180
Somaliland (Italian Admin.) 5/ ..	255	648	---	---	---	---
British Somaliland 5/	236	275	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	28,214	15,210	26,217	30,620	28,212	33,772
French Somaliland	146	387	524	230	564	224
Seychelles & Dependencies	175	129	69	87	103	98
Mauritius & Dependencies	73	16	8	846	2,862	10,972
British East Africa & Tanganyika ..	45,860	39,564	44,167	50,395	53,783	63,549
Mozambique	2,023	2,301	3,038	3,703	3,861	4,445
Malagasy Republic	15,884	10,634	12,596	11,758	14,565	16,417
Republic of South Africa	15,398	22,687	19,978	27,648	44,153	46,798
The Fed. of Rhodesia & Nyasaland ..	1,548	509	740	1,038	1,429	2,852
Total Africa	337,299	341,826	332,401	382,422	388,492	399,441
Total all countries	3,882,159	4,098,879	3,824,647	3,690,328	3,875,567	4,011,220

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Prior to 1962 included in Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus.

3/ Prior to 1962 included in Other Portuguese Asia.

4/ Not separately classified beginning July, 1962.

5/ Not separately classified beginning 1960.

Table 4.--U.S. complementary agricultural imports: Value by country of origin, specified calendar years

Country of origin	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	-- Thousand dollars --					
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada (incl. Newfoundland & Labrador) ..	2,510	2,691	2,817	3,057	4,438	7,382
Miquelon & St. Pierre Islands	0	0	3	0	0	0
<u>Latin American Republics:</u>						
Mexico	90,770	74,027	68,101	76,236	80,383	56,767
Guatemala	61,808	61,169	53,804	52,519	47,371	51,655
El Salvador	46,361	35,245	26,452	29,348	36,088	32,626
Honduras	24,832	20,709	27,938	24,881	23,977	22,354
Nicaragua	15,365	7,665	8,740	12,159	12,050	14,215
Costa Rica	34,077	27,687	26,140	31,115	31,995	28,142
Panama, Republic of	15,897	16,133	15,939	12,611	10,650	14,128
Cuba	7,066	3,216	1,434	224	0	0
Haiti	16,912	10,080	7,733	7,451	9,707	10,322
Dominican Republic	52,011	38,971	43,223	24,528	29,882	30,366
Colombia	292,292	293,500	244,948	226,852	226,488	197,539
Venezuela	42,728	25,411	22,287	19,343	15,693	17,503
Ecuador	49,813	53,582	58,311	43,741	55,444	60,055
Peru	15,908	12,868	16,670	16,770	19,949	20,813
Bolivia	365	430	792	639	569	459
Chile	257	99	54	125	415	187
Brazil	452,510	499,296	443,016	399,604	377,996	393,303
Paraguay	314	498	1,749	1,259	724	1,112
Uruguay	105	169	238	176	166	330
Argentina	28,671	37,609	34,846	33,097	29,856	29,058
Total Latin American Republics ..	1,248,062	1,218,364	1,102,415	1,012,678	1,009,403	980,934
<u>Other Latin America:</u>						
Bahamas	11	12	4	8	12	18
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	2	0	109	9	67	6
Jamaica	1,414	1,412	1,412	971	1,745	1,632
Leeward & Windward Islands	929	869	782	458	488	466
Trinidad & Tobago	5,433	4,573	4,445	3,529	3,281	3,878
British Honduras	42	80	19	133	96	75
French West Indies	42	10	5	15	57	607
Netherlands Antilles	259	279	173	171	75	68
British Guiana	71	145	19	77	108	58
Surinam (Netherlands Guiana)	1,178	1,326	1,850	692	649	442
French Guiana	1,427	474	171	77	50	1/
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone	285	423	413	51	34	34
Total Latin America	1,259,155	1,227,967	1,111,814	1,018,869	1,016,065	988,216
<u>Europe:</u>						
Iceland	674	1,094	633	334	751	348
Sweden	190	270	295	195	98	199
Norway	73	88	45	10	33	59
Denmark	468	556	342	332	245	211
United Kingdom	7,085	12,334	8,829	8,864	8,015	9,758
Ireland (Eire)	1,025	1,743	1,674	1,304	1,176	1,066
Netherlands (Holland)	14,320	18,723	15,924	12,662	14,502	14,091
Belgium & Luxembourg	375	331	669	874	1,063	2,393
France	5,004	6,289	6,714	6,741	4,790	6,249
West Germany	3,086	4,098	3,942	2,878	2,405	2,830
East Germany	0	1	0	2	0	0
Austria	97	132	86	86	113	127
Czechoslovakia	28	59	81	91	99	99
Hungary	12	24	34	40	54	21

Continued -

Table 4.--U.S. complementary agricultural imports: Value by country of origin, specified calendar years - Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	-- Thousand dollars --					
Europe - Continued:						
Switzerland	1,906	1,379	3,050	1,542	2,035	2,267
Finland	1/	34	1	2	35	27
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	114
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland & Danzig	183	194	65	117	142	146
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	341	474	588	371	514	754
Azores	6	9	18	17	21	39
Spain	1,078	831	1,919	1,076	1,235	1,562
Portugal	180	58	698	839	633	973
Gibraltar	0	4	12	8	0	0
Malta & Gozo	135	524	292	238	114	0
Italy	2,993	5,154	3,786	3,445	3,419	5,049
Free Territory of Trieste	0	0	1	1	2	8
Yugoslavia	607	626	1,076	685	1,079	762
Albania	16	81	58	55	113	106
Greece	324	290	435	459	487	371
Rumania	17	14	61	65	45	23
Bulgaria	400	327	176	218	278	293
Turkey	689	3,064	3,004	1,848	1,429	3,134
Cyprus 2/	---	---	---	---	396	349
Total Europe	41,312	58,305	54,508	45,399	45,321	53,430
Asia:						
Syrian Arab Republic	3,606	7,253	4,903	3,606	2,208	4,134
Lebanon	444	351	719	1,316	1,577	2,567
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	3,829	8,688	5,911	5,694	4,141	5,297
Iran (Persia)	2,688	2,410	1,872	1,042	1,123	1,247
Israel	91	120	134	110	181	220
Palestine	0	51	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	4	0	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	34	18	25	0	10	6
Other Arabia Peninsula States	2,991	832	655	486	527	466
Aden	498	314	179	87	12	41
State of Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	724	1,222	1,895	289	46	126
India	26,210	29,316	34,998	32,377	29,692	25,053
Goa, Damao, & Diu 3/	---	---	---	---	0	0
Pakistan	7,241	10,156	8,457	10,264	7,778	7,362
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ceylon	26,101	32,160	37,146	30,243	31,766	33,103
Burma	778	1,502	23	0	122	2
Thailand (Siam)	47,557	71,920	41,019	24,478	26,012	24,120
Viet-Nam	4,550	10,444	4,007	4,481	2,832	1,712
Laos	0	43	0	0	0	19
Cambodia	9,258	12,812	6,603	2,212	4,867	6,098
Federation of Malaya	49,976	111,151	92,352	67,613	98,591	83,837
Singapore, State of; Br. Borneo ...	25,583	23,604	14,001	11,637	9,664	5,388
Indonesia, Republic of	93,864	117,108	130,915	90,098	69,232	69,148
Republic of the Philippines	10,886	11,221	10,374	10,620	8,424	8,248
Macao (Macau)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Portuguese Asia 4/	7	111	140	3	0	---
Other Southern & Southeastern Asia ..	10	3	3	1	1	0
China (including Manchuria)	2	2	1	0	0	0
Outer Mongolia	328	818	712	270	0	140
North Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	563	776	998	2,012	1,660	2,126
Hong Kong	309	316	413	242	341	275
Taiwan (Formosa)	3,307	2,479	3,390	3,409	3,754	4,494

Continued -

Table 4.--U.S. complementary agricultural imports: Value by country of origin, specified calendar years - Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
-- Thousand dollars --						
Asia - Continued:						
Japan	16,248	24,522	27,007	25,547	25,477	25,340
Nansei & Nanpo Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Asia	337,683	481,723	428,852	328,141	330,238	310,590
Australia & Oceania:						
Australia	382	614	395	326	600	584
New Guinea (Australian)	31	11	518	351	1,667	2,354
New Zealand & Western Samoa	20,647	32,078	33,818	35,686	30,966	45,717
British Western Pacific Islands ...	1	1	3	15	109	60
French Pacific Islands	441	610	121	282	281	215
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Australia & Oceania	21,502	33,314	34,855	36,660	33,623	48,930
Africa:						
Morocco	166	393	1,174	1,099	735	976
Algeria	140	430	463	27	381	212
Tunisia	0	0	1	6	9	35
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	66	37	21	98	43	50
Sudan	51	75	106	28	12	78
Canary Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Spanish Africa	10	70	1,072	193	0	5
Federal Republic of Cameroon	6,567	5,425	4,495	6,046	6,071	4,735
Other Western Equatorial Africa ...	1,025	1,391	283	290	1,036	1,141
Other Western Africa	28,734	23,390	22,894	29,994	28,720	36,708
Ghana	43,603	48,864	36,818	62,326	49,426	41,688
Federation of Nigeria	19,112	25,597	31,521	41,752	38,174	28,547
British West Africa & Sierra Leone.	1,918	2,279	1,517	2,169	1,244	1,442
Madeira Islands	6	5	0	0	0	0
Angola	32,805	26,924	23,988	26,462	37,097	34,225
Other Western Portuguese Africa ...	1,326	1,544	467	1,866	1,193	1,564
Liberia	24,483	29,362	29,881	24,124	21,663	19,910
Rep. of the Congo; & Ruanda-Urundi.	33,642	49,892	35,935	28,549	26,148	25,012
Somali Republic -	---	---	54	0	54	0
Somaliland (Italian Admin.) 5/ ..	2	6	---	---	---	---
British Somaliland 5/	0	3	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	25,454	11,670	24,669	29,459	26,581	31,955
French Somaliland	140	387	524	148	536	214
Seychelles & Dependencies	175	120	69	87	103	98
Mauritius & Dependencies	0	16	0	0	1	14
British East Africa & Tanganyika ..	44,623	37,330	42,579	49,719	52,922	63,078
Mozambique	1,314	1,521	2,033	2,997	2,672	2,195
Malagasy Republic	15,801	10,569	12,573	10,993	14,358	14,462
Republic of South Africa	576	749	717	732	774	963
The Fed. of Rhodesia & Nyasaland ..	99	158	363	503	1,011	1,018
Total Africa	281,918	278,207	274,267	319,672	310,964	310,325
Total all countries	1,944,080	2,082,707	1,907,116	1,751,798	1,740,649	1,718,875

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Prior to 1962 included in Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus.

3/ Prior to 1962 included in Other Portuguese Asia.

4/ Not separately classified beginning July, 1962.

5/ Not separately classified beginning 1960.

Table 5.--U.S. supplementary agricultural imports: Value by country of origin, specified calendar years

Country of origin	Year ended December 31					
	1956	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	-- Thousand dollars --					
Greenland	8	0	0	1	0	0
Canada (incl. Newfoundland & Labrador) ..	263,170	192,931	164,664	190,782	183,838	167,414
Miquelon & St. Pierre Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Latin American Republics:</u>						
Mexico	131,577	127,134	154,945	186,454	190,568	195,428
Guatemala	143	156	229	2,139	9,420	12,934
El Salvador	773	475	1,076	1,453	2,670	2,841
Honduras	416	789	1,659	2,621	3,689	3,586
Nicaragua	3,801	5,049	9,485	10,827	11,482	17,030
Costa Rica	800	3,841	6,852	6,432	5,524	11,040
Panama, Republic of	598	785	732	991	424	1,539
Cuba	444,441	404,359	297,117	28,863	15,087	6,578
Haiti	1,431	1,469	4,029	5,873	6,107	7,194
Dominican Republic	14,208	23,304	53,068	48,644	109,962	97,112
Colombia	377	267	224	5,735	7,489	9,265
Venezuela	207	144	144	227	395	2,125
Ecuador	628	316	288	3,676	7,608	7,741
Peru	18,537	18,168	35,507	74,200	69,232	68,334
Bolivia	1,219	1,441	1,041	1,186	971	928
Chile	4,578	5,469	4,571	4,206	4,994	5,630
Brazil	43,839	53,263	52,466	84,032	84,156	99,613
Paraguay	4,332	5,038	4,609	4,964	4,395	6,250
Uruguay	7,858	14,855	14,074	18,349	18,363	17,958
Argentina	85,473	66,815	49,667	54,457	59,728	104,872
Total Latin American Republics ..	765,236	733,137	691,783	545,329	612,264	678,001
<u>Other Latin America:</u>						
Bahamas	134	201	972	1,699	1,084	1,646
Barbados	956	946	813	1,095	1,362	2,189
Bermuda	23	34	243	148	65	114
Jamaica	1,110	1,579	8,520	15,134	12,182	16,009
Leeward & Windward Islands	460	472	733	306	571	626
Trinidad & Tobago	330	915	1,436	9,332	3,619	4,136
British Honduras	89	112	119	60	73	1,821
French West Indies	447	252	271	8,262	5,636	13,595
Netherlands Antilles	1	1	1/	2	5	5
British Guiana	11	320	3,669	8,642	8,135	5,401
Surinam (Netherlands Guiana)	230	204	64	0	0	139
French Guiana	16	171	1	0	0	10
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone	1/	7	1/	5	147	1/
Total Latin America	769,043	738,351	708,624	590,014	645,163	723,692
<u>Europe:</u>						
Iceland	447	735	520	101	161	155
Sweden	1,326	1,886	2,254	2,343	2,540	2,415
Norway	789	767	756	955	1,175	1,908
Denmark	42,405	43,628	44,046	49,511	58,861	65,969
United Kingdom	14,028	15,273	16,647	13,368	17,405	16,748
Ireland (Eire)	10,285	19,786	20,925	24,327	26,778	28,062
Netherlands (Holland)	66,271	69,748	66,368	63,737	65,385	63,473
Belgium & Luxembourg	5,414	5,501	7,040	7,627	9,172	8,226
France	32,099	33,632	36,467	45,786	43,818	47,713
West Germany	22,964	24,862	27,397	27,389	27,039	26,832
East Germany	9	33	9	0	8	24
Austria	440	579	583	685	761	1,191
Czechoslovakia	1,475	1,678	1,663	1,266	1,108	1,025
Hungary	888	1,362	767	762	376	216

Continued -

Table 5.--U.S. supplementary agricultural imports: Value by country of origin, specified calendar years - Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	-- Thousand dollars --					
Europe - Continued:						
Switzerland	7,919	9,476	8,869	10,726	10,594	9,938
Finland	478	778	764	796	982	1,099
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	3
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	13	0	0	0
Poland & Danzig	24,462	25,851	31,688	31,019	30,624	27,507
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	911	1,084	996	935	891	911
Azores	112	109	98	71	59	59
Spain	32,605	36,095	33,768	38,443	37,651	34,963
Portugal	2,749	2,963	2,782	3,540	3,534	3,994
Gibraltar	3	0	1	0	1/	11
Malta & Gozo	593	445	524	497	3	13
Italy	50,379	52,540	52,642	56,248	60,476	61,673
Free Territory of Trieste	90	15	83	7	11	126
Yugoslavia	6,757	6,728	8,166	8,675	11,368	13,865
Albania	0	0	0	0	1/	2
Greece	28,195	28,342	28,526	29,707	27,606	26,196
Rumania	266	160	672	1,077	212	203
Bulgaria	245	509	444	824	699	629
Turkey	51,309	58,183	62,407	58,273	62,279	56,269
Cyprus 2/	---	---	---	---	299	355
Total Europe	405,913	442,748	457,890	478,695	501,875	501,843
Asia:						
Syrian Arab Republic	1,057	1,642	1,021	840	518	515
Lebanon	1,742	1,829	2,504	1,638	2,026	2,591
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	3,972	3,561	2,444	2,353	2,299	3,182
Iran (Persia)	22,745	18,786	19,881	12,832	13,916	15,654
Israel	480	553	655	714	752	1,408
Palestine	1	19	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	13	7	3
Kuwait	2	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1	12	2	0	0	0
Other Arabia Peninsula States	33	31	64	209	173	143
Aden	238	12	7	25	58	6
State of Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	993	901	1,192	864	1,354	1,273
India	33,789	39,478	44,778	52,027	49,063	53,151
Goa, Damao, & Diu 3/	---	---	---	---	0	0
Pakistan	11,147	15,450	15,107	12,646	16,469	14,925
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ceylon	86	1,450	546	58	2	25
Burma	82	185	165	665	554	347
Thailand (Siam)	5,911	6,113	7,050	8,937	7,529	9,213
Viet-Nam	341	198	239	69	190	209
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	2	1/	0	25	0
Federation of Malaya	175	130	870	1,043	1,904	2,518
Singapore, State of; Br. Borneo ...	42	30	188	49	81	323
Indonesia, Republic of	1,334	926	1,046	3,574	2,293	1,860
Republic of the Philippines	209,405	230,749	230,435	244,060	245,649	268,829
Macao (Macau)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Portuguese Asia 4/	356	121	630	906	145	---
Other Southern & Southeastern Asia.	0	0	0	0	0	21
China (including Manchuria)	0	2	0	0	2	11
Outer Mongolia	4,931	4,519	1,358	2,835	3,591	3,049
North Korea	0	0	0	7	10	0
Korea, Republic of	257	704	723	913	708	1,553
Hong Kong	2,103	2,539	2,573	1,776	2,115	2,124
Taiwan (Formosa)	2,724	3,704	6,347	23,835	22,479	22,968

Continued -

Table 5.--U.S. supplementary agricultural imports: Value by country of origin, specified calendar years - Continued

Country of origin	Year ended December 31					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	-- Thousand dollars --					
Asia - Continued:						
Japan	8,760	13,742	16,300	19,129	22,018	21,080
Nansei & Nanpo Islands	0	0	1/	1/	1/	4
Total Asia	312,707	347,388	356,125	392,017	395,930	426,985
Australia & Oceania:						
Australia	42,927	130,520	90,861	131,584	223,300	255,931
New Guinea (Australian)	18	44	0	0	0	7
New Zealand & Western Samoa	88,844	97,945	79,238	91,182	105,227	120,293
British Western Pacific Islands ...	13	71	0	5	1,488	7,056
French Pacific Islands	3	2	6	6	4	8
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands.	52	2,493	1,989	1,494	565	0
Total Australia & Oceania	131,857	231,135	172,094	224,271	330,584	383,295
Africa:						
Morocco	1,313	1,825	1,242	1,783	1,479	1,058
Algeria	336	440	64	58	99	69
Tunisia	2,880	2,406	244	567	1,125	710
Libya	0	1/	18	2	1/	1
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	14,659	12,273	13,413	15,145	13,239	11,387
Sudan	899	896	820	821	1,030	1,020
Canary Islands	44	2	0	10	26	14
Other Spanish Africa	20	27	0	7	1	1
Federal Republic of Cameroon	120	11	2	0	370	280
Other Western Equatorial Africa ...	32	80	3	2	55	1
Other Western Africa	440	436	261	133	87	82
Ghana	0	0	0	1	0	1/
Federation of Nigeria	2,281	4,289	4,196	2,962	3,219	3,671
British West Africa & Sierra Leone.	93	161	55	33	68	0
Madeira Islands	67	74	45	62	41	93
Angola	708	395	395	491	377	280
Other Western Portuguese Africa ...	42	31	32	11	0	68
Liberia	0	0	0	0	1	1/
Rep. of the Congo; & Ruanda-Urundi.	9,819	10,442	13,075	8,774	5,480	5,071
Somali Republic -	---	---	509	206	257	180
Somaliland (Italian Admin.) 5/ ..	253	642	---	---	---	---
British Somaliland 5/	236	272	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	2,760	3,540	1,548	1,161	1,631	1,817
French Somaliland	6	0	0	82	28	10
Seychelles & Dependencies	0	9	0	0	0	0
Mauritius & Dependencies	73	0	8	846	2,861	10,958
British East Africa & Tanganyika ..	1,237	2,234	1,588	676	861	471
Mozambique	709	780	955	706	1,189	2,250
Malagasy Republic	83	65	23	765	207	1,955
Republic of South Africa	14,822	21,938	19,261	26,916	43,379	45,835
The Fed. of Rhodesia & Nyasaland ..	1,449	351	377	530	418	1,834
Total Africa	55,381	63,619	58,134	62,750	77,528	89,116
Total all countries	1,938,079	2,016,172	1,917,531	1,938,530	2,134,918	2,292,345

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Prior to 1962 included in Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus.

3/ Prior to 1962 included in Other Portuguese Asia.

4/ Not separately classified beginning July, 1962.

5/ Not separately classified beginning 1960.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years

Country and year	Total	Comple- mentary 1/	Supple- mentary 1/	Selected complementary products						
				Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 2/
-- <u>Thousand dollars</u> --										
Total										
1958	3,882,159	1,944,080	1,938,079	1,170,687	248,174	172,458	79,578	69,388	48,001	30,709
1959	4,098,879	2,082,707	2,016,172	1,096,636	382,501	164,947	123,258	77,428	51,853	33,816
1960	3,824,647	1,907,116	1,917,531	1,003,988	321,772	143,073	111,950	78,639	56,474	45,275
1961	3,690,328	1,751,798	1,938,530	964,018	216,553	159,479	107,759	77,467	54,329	35,302
1962	3,875,567	1,740,649	2,134,918	989,591	228,233	131,407	89,225	77,432	60,336	35,073
1963	4,011,220	1,718,875	2,292,345	956,875	197,396	135,154	114,698	81,968	58,236	32,089
Brazil (1)										
1958	496,349	452,510	43,839	406,468	540	38,555	63	0	115	155
1959	552,559	499,296	53,263	452,660	186	33,911	162	57	125	369
1960	495,482	443,016	52,466	398,888	257	32,492	120	26	330	987
1961	483,636	399,604	84,032	368,141	478	21,804	328	0	257	970
1962	462,152	377,996	84,156	362,528	185	7,355	261	10	225	585
1963	492,916	393,303	99,613	363,864	188	19,611	128	50	234	594
Philippines (2)										
1958	220,291	10,886	209,405	0	21	0	8	0	0	0
1959	241,970	11,221	230,749	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
1960	240,809	10,374	230,435	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
1961	254,680	10,620	244,060	0	9	0	0	0	0	8/
1962	254,073	8,424	245,649	14	17	0	0	0	0	8/
1963	277,077	8,248	268,829	83	0	0	0	0	0	8/
Australia (3)										
1958	43,309	382	42,927	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
1959	131,194	614	130,580	0	0	8	279	0	0	0
1960	91,256	395	90,861	0	37	0	131	0	0	0
1961	131,910	326	131,584	0	0	0	149	0	0	0
1962	223,900	600	223,300	0	0	1	347	0	0	0
1963	256,515	584	255,931	0	0	103	275	0	0	8/
Mexico (4)										
1958	222,347	90,770	131,577	73,554	0	3,431	0	1,841	0	1,549
1959	201,161	74,027	127,134	55,722	0	3,309	0	1,945	0	2,893
1960	223,046	68,101	154,945	57,621	0	1,309	1	482	0	2,454
1961	262,690	76,236	186,454	64,859	0	1,816	0	1,278	0	1,457
1962	270,951	80,383	190,568	65,485	3	4,202	0	442	0	894
1963	252,195	56,767	195,428	37,367	8/	8,249	0	260	0	466
Colombia (5)										
1958	292,669	292,292	377	290,956	0	196	0	1,030	0	0
1959	293,767	293,500	267	291,874	0	194	0	1,399	0	0
1960	245,172	244,948	224	244,469	0	59	0	337	0	0
1961	232,587	226,852	5,735	226,609	0	8	2	167	0	0
1962	233,977	226,488	7,489	226,334	0	88	1	9	0	0
1963	206,807	197,539	9,268	197,416	0	4	0	40	0	3
Canada (6)										
1958	265,680	2,510	263,170	3	0	1	0	0	576	8
1959	195,622	2,691	192,931	1	8/	1	0	0	725	1
1960	167,481	2,817	164,664	1	10	8/	73	0	823	2
1961	193,839	3,057	190,782	0	9	0	248	8/	800	1
1962	188,276	4,438	183,838	13	0	0	138	0	1,180	3
1963	174,796	7,382	167,414	11	16	0	157	1	1,653	4
New Zealand (7)										
1958	109,491	20,647	88,844	0	0	559	20,000	0	0	0
1959	130,023	32,078	97,945	0	0	693	31,292	0	0	0
1960	113,056	33,818	79,238	0	0	546	33,148	0	0	0
1961	126,868	35,686	91,182	0	0	181	35,384	0	0	0
1962	136,193	30,966	105,227	0	0	938	29,904	0	0	0
1963	166,010	45,717	120,293	0	0	757	44,825	0	0	0

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years

Country and year	Selected supplementary products									Other supple. and comple. products
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle and meats 3/	Fruits. nuts, and vege- tables	Fats. oils, oil- bearing materials 4/	Tobacco, unmfd.	Apparel wool	Hides and skins 2/	Grains and prepa- rations 6/	Dairy products 7/	
-- Thousand dollars --										
Total										
1958	520,029	449,991	201,984	148,388	104,875	84,451	51,767	66,139	45,440	390,100
1959	495,771	464,241	216,198	176,236	111,760	101,066	84,427	55,449	49,477	413,815
1960	507,055	372,954	237,482	162,314	115,457	84,965	67,606	54,589	49,896	411,158
1961	457,502	465,870	227,641	146,650	114,213	89,961	61,266	54,430	54,335	403,553
1962	509,344	576,184	230,668	152,124	101,200	120,177	62,695	42,879	54,166	414,833
1963	610,661	589,892	263,046	145,598	98,977	111,322	58,861	42,577	123,965	389,905
Brazil (1)										
1958	0	3,779	7,632	26,117	0	13	5,007	0	47	7,858
1959	1,292	10,889	8,199	23,914	1	237	6,836	0	219	13,502
1960	10,903	3,125	11,178	20,677	1	190	4,596	0	37	11,675
1961	34,362	6,479	10,361	26,224	171	146	4,435	0	14	9,466
1962	40,042	6,332	6,878	22,972	539	306	4,331	0	51	9,552
1963	58,287	3,936	7,462	21,362	1,818	288	4,156	242	16	10,680
Philippines (2)										
1958	110,246	0	20,278	74,113	1,906	0	4	0	0	13,715
1959	109,804	0	25,607	91,139	2,475	0	2	3	0	12,930
1960	123,730	0	25,666	76,927	3,145	0	0	2	0	11,291
1961	151,478	1	22,634	64,928	3,341	0	31	3	0	12,255
1962	150,492	0	17,604	72,025	3,151	0	0	2	0	10,768
1963	163,347	0	21,299	77,598	4,291	0	0	5	0	10,454
Australia (3)										
1958	0	9,553	80	186	0	25,795	1,278	6	2,622	3,764
1959	0	92,080	199	281	0	28,793	3,397	64	1,966	4,127
1960	0	60,097	784	138	0	23,599	1,392	69	1,651	3,358
1961	8,504	89,367	569	279	0	25,078	1,099	2,223	2,282	2,360
1962	17,576	150,638	1,747	295	0	44,297	1,679	930	3,127	3,263
1963	28,319	177,305	2,013	275	0	38,588	1,380	95	3,908	4,254
Mexico (4)										
1958	7,731	66,593	35,645	1,732	1	0	4	1	1	30,264
1959	7,937	56,907	37,933	1,839	1	8/	1	1	8/	32,673
1960	43,487	45,779	44,544	1,971	0	1	25	66	0	25,306
1961	66,530	61,040	33,893	1,475	1	0	2	1	0	30,338
1962	47,214	76,544	44,158	1,379	125	0	0	170	36	30,299
1963	48,440	64,817	53,117	1,669	537	0	42	14	3	37,214
Colombia (5)										
1958	194	0	4	23	0	8/	69	0	0	197
1959	23	0	7	8	8/	0	56	0	0	206
1960	1	0	2	7	154	0	11	0	0	132
1961	5,000	0	19	47	575	0	30	0	0	130
1962	5,750	0	16	65	1,502	0	41	36	0	135
1963	6,451	118	10	11	2,395	0	59	0	0	300
Canada (6)										
1958	83	138,243	17,441	1,033	13	350	4,024	56,026	467	47,412
1959	73	79,702	12,981	816	53	1,041	6,751	46,094	573	46,810
1960	216	60,064	14,406	773	27	462	4,472	42,294	782	43,076
1961	289	84,740	13,765	1,002	26	827	4,100	40,989	1,647	45,396
1962	389	87,175	14,136	1,710	45	746	4,050	29,439	2,703	46,549
1963	1	58,987	18,953	1,174	57	758	3,468	31,761	3,523	54,272
New Zealand (7)										
1958	0	62,716	161	654	0	10,041	8,088	0	4,168	3,104
1959	0	61,287	303	657	0	11,479	15,620	0	5,958	2,734
1960	0	48,706	108	618	0	7,563	13,227	0	5,834	3,306
1961	0	55,855	150	654	0	7,842	15,766	0	7,805	3,231
1962	0	70,161	299	462	0	11,153	13,953	1	5,260	4,062
1963	0	81,181	292	416	0	12,074	14,633	8/	6,394	5,438

Continued -

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Comple- mentary 1/	Supple- mentary 1/	Selected complementary products						
				Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 2/
-- Thousand dollars --										
Argentina (8)										
1958	114,144	28,671	85,473	0	0	0	27,986	0	0	11
1959	104,424	37,609	66,815	0	0	0	36,565	0	0	19
1960	84,513	34,846	49,667	26	0	0	34,211	0	52	23
1961	87,554	33,097	54,457	79	0	0	32,525	0	85	36
1962	89,584	29,856	59,728	80	0	0	29,043	0	327	50
1963	133,930	29,058	104,872	19	0	0	28,458	0	128	22
Dominican Rep. (9)										
1958	66,219	52,011	14,208	21,927	0	20,205	0	2,940	0	13
1959	62,275	38,971	23,304	15,056	0	14,738	0	3,397	0	8/
1960	96,291	43,223	53,068	19,096	0	14,297	0	4,169	0	5
1961	73,172	24,528	48,644	11,386	0	4,865	0	2,057	0	5
1962	139,844	29,882	109,962	17,142	0	7,620	0	1,080	0	14
1963	127,478	30,366	97,112	15,057	0	10,925	0	1,161	0	10
Peru (10)										
1958	34,445	15,908	18,537	14,165	20	204	0	0	21	12
1959	31,036	12,868	18,168	11,399	4	17	0	0	0	10
1960	52,177	16,670	35,507	15,446	8/	54	0	0	24	7
1961	90,970	16,770	74,200	15,867	12	0	8	0	0	9
1962	89,181	19,949	69,232	18,681	4	53	0	15	36	13
1963	89,147	20,813	68,334	19,312	6	0	0	33	34	32
Malaya Fed. (11)										
1958	50,151	49,976	175	0	49,248	0	0	0	3	169
1959	111,281	111,151	130	0	110,011	0	0	0	7	333
1960	93,222	92,352	870	56	91,630	0	0	0	45	51
1961	68,656	67,613	1,043	257	66,411	0	0	0	61	152
1962	100,495	98,591	1,904	126	97,782	0	0	0	22	63
1963	86,355	83,837	2,518	69	82,406	0	0	0	17	119
India (12)										
1958	59,999	26,210	33,789	441	34	0	4,494	0	15,467	1,974
1959	68,794	29,316	39,478	305	235	0	7,105	0	14,848	1,942
1960	79,776	34,998	44,778	394	77	0	3,638	0	13,942	10,042
1961	84,404	32,377	52,027	2,025	314	0	2,878	0	15,293	5,360
1962	78,755	29,692	49,063	383	1	8	824	0	16,002	7,838
1963	78,204	25,053	53,151	846	48	0	925	0	15,169	2,674
Netherlands (13)										
1958	80,591	14,320	66,271	0	1	146	2,384	0	1,215	646
1959	88,471	18,723	69,748	0	32	199	4,091	0	1,803	902
1960	82,292	15,924	66,368	0	3	0	2,745	0	1,233	1,138
1961	76,399	12,662	63,737	93	0	21	1,506	0	639	1,020
1962	79,887	14,502	65,385	25	0	41	1,623	0	3,698	961
1963	77,564	14,091	63,473	38	0	0	2,374	0	2,817	951
Indonesia (14)										
1958	95,198	93,864	1,334	1,161	73,485	67	0	0	5,963	10,819
1959	118,034	117,108	926	747	96,709	4	0	0	5,109	12,522
1960	131,961	130,915	1,046	917	108,000	42	0	0	6,220	13,581
1961	93,672	90,098	3,574	3,078	65,635	0	0	0	6,306	13,422
1962	71,525	69,232	2,293	6,521	44,739	29	0	0	5,622	10,069
1963	71,008	69,148	1,860	12,322	35,792	0	0	0	4,731	14,405
Ecuador (15)										
1958	50,441	49,813	628	19,085	0	10,639	0	19,921	0	0
1959	53,898	53,582	316	11,343	19	10,971	0	31,046	0	0
1960	58,599	58,311	288	14,536	51	12,416	0	30,948	0	0
1961	47,417	43,741	3,676	7,944	0	7,821	0	27,389	0	0
1962	63,052	55,444	7,608	15,118	0	5,375	0	34,449	0	0
1963	67,796	60,055	7,741	11,289	66	8,635	0	39,196	0	0

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Selected supplementary products										Other supple. and comple. products
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle and meats 2/	Fruits, nuts, and vege- tables	Fats, oil- bearing materials 4/	Tobacco, unmfd.	Apparel wool	Hides and skins 2/	Grains and prepa- rations 6/	Dairy products 7/		
-- Thousand dollars --											
Argentina (8)											
1958	0	51,610	955	5,192	0	4,925	707	520	9,416	12,822	
1959	0	35,263	1,111	3,809	0	6,689	2,820	241	8,687	9,220	
1960	0	17,387	1,255	4,110	3	6,118	1,946	127	9,322	9,933	
1961	327	24,943	644	6,003	15	4,695	871	293	7,099	9,939	
1962	949	22,849	1,346	6,341	185	6,826	2,146	316	7,292	11,834	
1963	35,919	31,875	2,386	4,406	171	9,743	1,487	845	7,070	11,401	
Dominican Rep. (9)											
1958	8,211	1,246	550	24	6	0	6	1,046	0	10,045	
1959	14,129	1,818	547	38	71	0	85	1,220	0	11,176	
1960	43,057	1,983	699	607	292	0	44	1,126	4	10,912	
1961	35,046	1,386	1,034	3,231	673	0	0	1,089	6	12,394	
1962	95,933	275	880	2,069	2,341	0	0	1,024	0	11,466	
1963	80,422	5	991	2,461	4,002	0	0	305	0	12,139	
Peru (10)											
1958	8,584	1	251	103	0	3,400	740	21	0	6,923	
1959	9,669	0	242	11	17	4,350	871	68	0	4,378	
1960	27,068	0	383	10	560	2,804	878	101	0	4,842	
1961	64,172	0	807	0	162	2,445	577	66	0	6,845	
1962	55,998	0	805	0	0	4,548	512	125	0	8,391	
1963	51,407	47	951	0	67	5,248	312	142	0	11,556	
Malaya Fed. (11)											
1958	0	0	115	8/	0	0	48	0	0	568	
1959	0	0	28	51	0	0	48	0	0	803	
1960	0	0	521	317	0	0	27	0	0	575	
1961	0	0	945	0	0	0	85	0	0	745	
1962	0	0	1,741	0	0	0	153	8/	0	608	
1963	0	0	2,354	12	0	0	143	0	0	1,235	
India (12)											
1958	0	199	24,728	2	0	371	4,843	0	0	7,446	
1959	0	90	23,825	3,698	0	729	6,614	0	0	9,403	
1960	0	414	26,746	7,265	0	405	5,884	0	0	10,969	
1961	16,845	259	24,855	0	10	46	5,283	0	0	11,236	
1962	12,993	555	24,205	121	19	35	5,244	0	0	10,527	
1963	13,754	926	27,250	297	98	8	5,622	3	0	10,584	
Netherlands (13)											
1958	463	35,860	1,830	4,478	66	230	964	745	2,515	29,048	
1959	364	32,754	1,669	9,625	67	112	1,399	825	3,021	31,608	
1960	681	29,698	1,703	7,216	71	53	1,398	771	3,005	32,577	
1961	1,323	30,655	1,914	3,898	119	101	1,063	716	3,169	30,162	
1962	663	31,246	2,358	4,878	25	155	1,410	962	2,954	28,888	
1963	0	30,208	2,060	4,016	65	34	1,000	685	3,272	30,044	
Indonesia (14)											
1958	0	0	105	264	509	0	271	0	0	2,554	
1959	0	0	50	154	139	0	384	0	0	2,216	
1960	0	0	34	372	58	8/	329	0	0	2,408	
1961	0	0	6	2,678	153	0	153	0	0	2,241	
1962	0	0	13	1,402	525	0	353	0	0	2,252	
1963	0	0	38	483	695	0	643	0	0	1,899	
Ecuador (15)											
1958	1	0	3	70	0	0	9	0	0	713	
1959	0	0	3	236	0	0	4	0	0	276	
1960	0	0	8/	94	0	0	4	0	0	550	
1961	3,263	0	8	249	0	0	5	0	0	738	
1962	6,299	0	9	808	0	0	2	0	0	992	
1963	6,401	11	41	169	0	6	3	0	0	1,979	

Continued -

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Comple- mentary 1/	Supple- mentary 1/	Selected complementary products						
				Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 2/
-- <u>Thousand dollars</u> --										
Italy (16)										
1958	53,372	2,993	50,379	0	0	1	355	0	0	51
1959	57,694	5,154	52,540	0	0	0	1,594	0	0	48
1960	56,428	3,786	52,642	0	0	0	1,042	0	0	76
1961	59,693	3,445	56,248	13	0	0	917	0	0	30
1962	63,895	3,419	60,476	8	8/	0	614	0	0	47
1963	66,722	5,049	61,673	19	0	0	1,101	0	0	30
Denmark (17)										
1958	42,873	468	42,405	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
1959	44,184	556	43,628	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
1960	44,388	342	44,046	0	0	0	14	0	0	13
1961	49,843	332	49,511	0	0	0	24	0	0	8/
1962	59,106	245	58,861	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	66,180	211	65,969	0	0	0	26	0	0	9
Guatemala (18)										
1958	61,951	61,808	143	53,326	0	263	0	5,373	0	194
1959	61,325	61,169	156	49,779	0	350	0	5,724	0	222
1960	54,033	53,804	229	40,932	4	191	0	8,277	0	272
1961	54,658	52,519	2,139	43,721	0	251	0	6,322	0	233
1962	56,791	47,371	9,420	42,505	13	84	0	2,135	0	154
1963	64,589	51,655	12,934	47,062	24	131	0	2,102	0	173
Br. E. Africa (19)										
1958	45,860	44,623	1,237	37,753	0	13	0	0	1,796	123
1959	39,564	37,330	2,234	27,702	0	0	0	0	2,213	267
1960	44,167	42,579	1,588	29,618	0	0	0	0	2,844	678
1961	50,395	49,719	676	36,876	0	0	0	0	3,116	75
1962	53,783	52,922	861	39,325	65	0	0	0	3,325	358
1963	63,549	63,078	471	48,556	0	0	0	0	3,629	217
Turkey (20)										
1958	51,998	689	51,309	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
1959	61,247	3,064	58,183	0	0	0	1,692	0	0	141
1960	65,411	3,004	62,407	0	0	0	2,119	0	0	97
1961	60,121	1,848	58,273	0	0	0	1,260	0	0	124
1962	63,708	1,429	62,279	0	0	0	846	0	0	61
1963	59,403	3,134	56,269	0	0	0	1,370	0	0	103
France (21)										
1958	37,103	5,004	32,099	0	0	0	615	0	1	162
1959	39,921	6,289	33,632	0	43	0	1,491	0	33	127
1960	43,181	6,714	36,467	0	83	0	1,499	0	0	258
1961	52,527	6,741	45,786	0	31	0	1,430	0	10	63
1962	48,608	4,790	43,818	0	2	0	614	0	5	173
1963	53,962	6,249	47,713	0	6	0	1,279	0	3	335
S.Africa, Rep. (22):										
1958	15,398	576	14,822	45	0	0	236	0	22	0
1959	22,687	749	21,938	122	64	0	322	0	64	0
1960	19,978	717	19,261	164	72	0	285	0	13	0
1961	27,648	732	26,916	269	0	0	199	0	46	0
1962	44,153	774	43,379	150	104	25	351	0	44	1
1963	46,798	963	45,835	98	28	0	621	0	10	16
Japan (23)										
1958	25,008	16,248	8,760	0	31	0	0	0	994	12
1959	38,264	24,522	13,742	0	25	0	0	0	781	10
1960	43,307	27,007	16,300	0	25	0	0	0	820	17
1961	44,676	25,547	19,129	0	14	0	0	0	730	10
1962	47,495	25,477	22,018	0	97	0	0	0	877	11
1963	46,420	25,340	21,080	0	5	0	13	0	744	8

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Selected supplementary products									Other supple. and comple. products
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle and meats 2/	Fruits, nuts, and vege- tables	Fats. oils, oil- bearing materials: 4/	Tobacco, unmfd.	Apparel wool	Hides and skins 5/	Grains and prepa- rations 6/	Dairy products: 7/	
-- Thousand dollars --										
Italy (16)										
1958	0	1,429	15,849	6,653	1,227	0	227	967	11,387	15,226
1959	0	1,335	16,100	7,040	1,223	32	274	966	12,246	16,836
1960	0	1,201	16,026	4,803	1,358	74	197	966	12,370	18,315
1961	8/	1,243	20,338	4,870	1,161	11	145	897	12,407	17,661
1962	0	1,358	18,736	5,962	988	34	1,603	1,060	12,942	20,543
1963	8/	1,505	19,017	5,072	1,169	65	1,030	844	12,640	24,230
Denmark (17)										
1958	0	32,207	290	455	8/	0	274	239	3,050	6,347
1959	0	30,125	307	1,721	0	78	595	238	3,427	7,674
1960	0	32,757	201	317	48	45	476	375	3,734	6,408
1961	0	35,698	566	191	105	64	178	460	4,123	8,434
1962	0	46,102	343	408	0	70	73	482	4,716	6,912
1963	0	51,542	331	459	0	27	33	719	4,515	8,519
Guatemala (18)										
1958	0	0	1	54	0	0	0	0	0	2,740
1959	1	0	7	8/	0	0	19	0	0	5,223
1960	0	0	4	116	0	0	0	11	0	4,226
1961	855	676	49	281	0	0	0	1	0	2,269
1962	4,412	4,268	140	300	0	0	0	0	0	2,780
1963	7,174	4,984	89	318	0	0	0	0	0	2,532
Br. E. Africa (19)										
1958	0	0	150	94	0	0	948	0	0	4,983
1959	0	0	127	108	0	0	1,925	0	0	7,222
1960	0	0	160	14	0	0	1,312	0	0	9,541
1961	0	2	250	36	0	0	257	0	0	9,783
1962	0	1	133	73	0	0	476	0	0	10,027
1963	0	0	125	63	0	0	151	0	0	10,808
Turkey (20)										
1958	0	0	2,985	172	46,396	198	835	0	0	1,365
1959	0	0	6,273	255	48,640	194	1,770	0	0	2,282
1960	0	0	8,391	326	50,341	124	1,631	0	0	2,382
1961	0	0	5,931	149	49,282	188	1,767	0	1	1,419
1962	5,909	0	7,772	684	45,580	123	1,190	0	5	1,538
1963	888	0	7,393	99	46,064	177	467	0	0	2,842
France (21)										
1958	1	524	4,709	606	1,034	1,193	2,550	95	1,878	23,735
1959	1	471	4,493	1,295	242	1,633	2,837	116	2,118	25,021
1960	1	536	4,450	876	199	2,909	3,099	140	2,195	26,936
1961	1,027	633	6,390	237	128	2,400	4,937	1,316	3,197	30,728
1962	1	582	5,362	764	99	1,723	3,241	226	2,921	32,895
1963	4,657	530	4,780	310	15	1,404	4,433	256	2,732	33,222
S. Africa, Rep. (22)										
1958	0	0	108	74	16	13,644	631	0	0	622
1959	0	0	295	139	1	20,156	872	18	0	634
1960	0	0	858	63	0	16,805	1,076	24	2	616
1961	88	0	878	253	8/	23,956	593	0	0	1,366
1962	10,718	0	985	1,183	0	28,079	738	450	2	1,323
1963	19,668	0	1,295	459	8	20,183	522	41	3	3,846
Japan (23)										
1958	8/	647	5,173	156	8/	444	80	284	2	17,185
1959	1	428	9,874	304	8/	304	183	277	6	26,071
1960	8/	661	12,029	282	8/	681	37	351	8	28,396
1961	1	762	13,649	552	2	1,248	44	398	2	27,264
1962	8/	1,367	14,596	1,860	6	333	38	502	24	27,784
1963	1	1,155	14,409	1,861	8/	155	66	532	164	27,307

Continued -

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Comple- mentary 1/	Supple- mentary 1/	Selected complementary products						
				Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 2/
-- Thousand dollars --										
Ghana (24)										
1958	43,603	43,603	0	0	0	43,408	0	0	0	0
1959	48,864	48,864	0	217	0	47,019	0	0	0	0
1960	36,818	36,818	0	43	10	35,837	0	0	0	8/
1961	62,327	62,326	1	121	1	60,772	0	0	0	0
1962	49,426	49,426	0	1,096	1	48,127	0	0	0	0
1963	41,688	41,688	8/	364	0	41,291	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica (25)										
1958	34,877	34,077	800	19,264	73	3,553	0	9,844	0	0
1959	31,528	27,687	3,841	13,168	104	5,165	0	7,714	0	0
1960	32,992	26,140	6,852	14,150	200	3,314	0	8,463	0	0
1961	37,547	31,115	6,432	17,350	119	2,842	0	10,754	0	0
1962	37,519	31,995	5,524	17,119	114	2,459	0	12,220	0	1
1963	39,182	28,142	11,040	12,767	78	2,995	0	12,197	0	1
Other W.Africa (26)										
1958	29,174	28,734	440	14,411	239	13,983	0	0	0	0
1959	23,826	23,390	436	11,649	314	11,411	0	0	0	0
1960	23,155	22,894	261	15,895	19	6,969	0	0	0	0
1961	30,127	29,994	133	16,905	19	13,059	0	0	0	0
1962	28,807	28,720	87	13,718	61	14,925	0	0	0	0
1963	36,790	36,708	82	21,974	70	14,637	0	0	16	0
Spain (27)										
1958	33,683	1,078	32,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
1959	36,926	831	36,095	0	0	21	17	0	0	92
1960	35,687	1,919	33,768	0	0	0	1,095	0	0	16
1961	39,519	1,076	38,443	0	0	0	399	0	0	33
1962	38,886	1,235	37,651	0	0	0	539	0	0	67
1963	36,545	1,562	34,983	0	0	0	714	0	0	171
El Salvador (28)										
1958	47,134	46,361	773	40,699	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	35,720	35,245	475	30,288	0	0	0	0	0	2
1960	27,528	26,452	1,076	22,337	0	0	0	0	0	1
1961	30,801	29,348	1,453	26,778	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	38,758	36,088	2,670	36,034	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	35,467	32,626	2,841	32,508	0	0	0	0	0	2
Angola (29)										
1958	33,593	32,885	708	32,553	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	27,319	26,924	395	26,419	0	17	0	0	0	0
1960	24,383	23,988	395	23,727	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	26,953	26,462	491	24,437	0	1,065	0	0	0	0
1962	37,474	37,097	377	36,883	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	34,505	34,225	280	34,039	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia (30)										
1958	28,214	25,454	2,760	25,446	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959	15,210	11,670	3,540	11,670	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	26,217	24,669	1,548	24,669	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	30,620	29,459	1,161	29,453	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	28,212	26,581	1,631	26,577	0	0	0	0	0	0
1963	33,772	31,955	1,817	31,953	0	0	0	0	0	2
Thailand (31)										
1958	53,468	47,557	5,911	0	46,438	0	0	0	0	8/
1959	78,033	71,920	6,113	0	70,130	0	0	0	0	5
1960	48,069	41,019	7,050	0	38,768	0	0	0	0	3
1961	33,415	24,478	8,937	0	21,897	0	0	0	0	2
1962	33,541	26,012	7,529	0	23,006	0	0	0	0	8/
1963	33,333	24,120	9,213	8/	20,133	0	0	0	8/	4

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Selected supplementary products									
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle and meats 2/	Fruits, nuts, and vege- tables	Fats, oils, oil- bearing materials 4/	Tobacco, unmfd.	Apparel and wool	Hides and skins 2/	Grains and prepa- rations 6/	Dairy products 7/	Other supple. and comple. products

Continued -

Table 6 .--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups,
specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Comple- mentary 1/	Supple- mentary 1/	Selected complementary products						
				Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 2/
-- <u>Thousand dollars</u> --										
Ceylon (32)										
1958	26,187	26,101	86	0	5,881	0	0	0	18,919	703
1959	33,610	32,160	1,450	0	9,586	125	0	0	21,599	336
1960	37,692	37,146	546	0	10,894	30	0	0	24,777	1,047
1961	30,301	30,243	58	0	7,231	13	0	0	22,447	267
1962	31,768	31,766	2	0	6,839	36	0	0	24,273	344
1963	33,128	33,103	25	6	7,063	0	0	0	24,770	771
Nigeria (33)										
1958	21,393	19,112	2,281	584	4,178	13,926	0	0	0	67
1959	29,886	25,597	4,289	138	7,406	17,644	0	0	0	62
1960	35,717	31,521	4,196	54	11,518	19,535	0	0	0	72
1961	44,714	41,752	2,962	51	9,578	31,709	0	0	0	71
1962	41,393	38,174	3,219	121	10,317	27,213	0	0	0	209
1963	32,218	28,547	3,671	1	12,988	15,106	0	0	5	170
Nicaragua (34)										
1958	19,166	15,365	3,801	15,217	0	19	0	129	0	0
1959	12,714	7,665	5,049	7,438	0	75	0	152	0	0
1960	18,225	8,740	9,485	8,423	0	90	0	220	0	0
1961	22,986	12,159	10,827	10,227	0	0	0	96	0	0
1962	23,532	12,050	11,482	8,363	0	0	0	529	0	0
1963	31,245	14,215	17,030	9,556	0	33	0	1,351	0	0
Congo, Rep. (35)										
1958	43,461	33,642	9,819	27,499	4,739	0	0	0	211	1
1959	60,334	49,892	10,442	36,248	10,834	43	0	0	223	9
1960	49,010	35,935	13,075	25,631	7,721	0	0	0	515	0
1961	37,323	28,549	8,774	21,957	5,634	19	0	0	200	8/
1962	31,628	26,148	5,480	17,942	7,487	27	0	0	281	0
1963	30,083	25,012	5,071	15,913	8,442	0	0	0	318	8/
West Germany (36)										
1958	26,050	3,086	22,964	0	0	11	294	0	0	20
1959	28,960	4,098	24,862	0	1	44	766	0	4	29
1960	31,339	3,942	27,397	0	0	5	791	0	18	17
1961	30,267	2,878	27,389	0	1	0	452	0	23	17
1962	29,444	2,405	27,039	0	1	0	488	0	9	13
1963	29,712	2,830	26,882	4	0	0	565	0	1	25
Ireland (37)										
1958	11,310	1,025	10,285	0	0	0	1,013	0	11	0
1959	21,529	1,743	19,786	0	0	0	1,720	0	8	0
1960	22,599	1,674	20,925	0	0	0	1,630	0	8	0
1961	25,631	1,304	24,327	0	0	0	1,257	0	8	0
1962	27,954	1,176	26,778	0	0	0	1,004	0	7	0
1963	29,128	1,066	28,062	0	0	0	848	0	9	0
Poland (38)										
1958	24,645	183	24,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	173
1959	26,045	194	25,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	159
1960	31,753	65	31,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
1961	31,136	117	31,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
1962	30,766	142	30,624	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
1963	27,653	146	27,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	129
Taiwan (39)										
1958	6,031	3,307	2,724	0	0	0	0	0	1,620	2
1959	6,183	2,479	3,704	0	0	0	0	0	1,407	4
1960	9,737	3,390	6,347	0	0	0	0	0	2,056	2
1961	27,244	3,409	23,835	0	0	0	0	0	1,656	0
1962	26,233	3,754	22,479	0	47	0	0	0	1,683	2
1963	27,462	4,494	22,968	0	0	0	0	0	1,766	4

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Selected supplementary products									Other supple. and comple. products
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle and meats	Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	Fats, oils, oil-bearing materials	Tobacco, unmd.	Apparel, wool	Hides and skins	Grains and preparations	Dairy products	
		2/		4/			5/	6/	7/	
-- Thousand dollars --										
Ceylon (32)										
1958	0	0	85	1	0	0	0	0	0	598
1959	0	0	566	883	0	0	0	0	0	515
1960	0	0	19	519	0	0	8	0	0	398
1961	0	0	57	1	0	0	0	0	0	285
1962	0	0	8/	1	0	0	0	0	0	275
1963	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	3	0	495
Nigeria (33)										
1958	0	0	0	99	0	0	2,135	0	0	404
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,249	0	0	387
1960	0	0	0	72	0	0	4,080	0	0	386
1961	0	0	8/	0	0	0	2,890	0	0	415
1962	0	0	0	616	8	0	2,541	0	0	368
1963	0	0	0	536	39	0	3,045	0	0	328
Nicaragua (34)										
1958	1,869	12	14	1,630	0	0	1	0	0	275
1959	1,470	1,843	19	1,472	0	0	2	0	0	243
1960	3,951	3,209	30	2,046	0	0	8	0	0	248
1961	3,320	4,759	102	2,148	0	0	3	8/	1	2,330
1962	4,414	4,931	23	1,864	0	0	1	0	0	3,407
1963	6,278	7,945	24	2,181	0	0	1	0	0	3,876
Congo, Rep. (35)										
1958	0	0	0	9,593	0	0	216	0	0	1,202
1959	0	0	0	10,221	0	0	204	0	0	2,552
1960	0	0	0	12,993	0	0	68	0	0	2,082
1961	0	0	0	8,762	0	0	8	0	0	743
1962	0	0	0	5,473	0	0	7	0	0	411
1963	0	0	0	5,032	0	0	11	0	0	367
West Germany (36)										
1958	0	5,209	543	950	223	49	957	508	379	16,907
1959	1	3,546	596	1,697	31	289	1,447	718	673	19,118
1960	1	2,154	915	2,565	63	185	1,983	2,378	809	19,455
1961	1	1,422	1,111	3,507	11	42	1,435	416	747	21,082
1962	1	1,205	802	3,365	2	3	1,715	689	616	20,535
1963	8/	932	920	1,362	8	8/	1,752	489	407	23,247
Ireland (37)										
1958	0	8,664	99	0	4	182	0	71	15	1,251
1959	0	17,534	164	0	7	162	0	122	23	1,789
1960	1	19,333	89	6	1	99	0	229	24	1,179
1961	1	22,916	101	3	0	134	0	136	28	1,047
1962	1,113	23,966	129	1	0	199	0	174	237	1,124
1963	1,190	24,493	117	0	3	116	0	267	355	1,730
Poland (38)										
1958	0	22,025	54	192	0	0	277	0	1,252	672
1959	0	21,887	248	348	0	0	947	8/	1,551	905
1960	0	27,876	243	315	0	0	599	1	1,415	1,261
1961	1	26,158	478	251	0	0	773	4	2,068	1,301
1962	0	25,649	438	248	0	0	1,385	5	1,398	1,536
1963	0	23,960	517	228	0	0	865	17	187	1,750
Taiwan (39)										
1958	418	0	438	0	2	0	0	16	0	3,535
1959	391	0	1,044	0	0	0	0	18	0	3,319
1960	1,281	0	3,047	0	0	0	0	18	0	3,333
1961	18,038	0	4,192	0	0	0	1	21	0	3,336
1962	11,938	0	8,520	0	0	0	0	19	0	4,024
1963	8,554	0	12,377	8/	0	0	0	13	0	4,748

Continued -

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Comple- mentary 1/	Supple- mentary 1/	Selected complementary products						
				Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 2/
-- <u>Thousand dollars</u> --										
Greece (40)										
1958	28,519	324	28,195	0	0	0	59	0	0	101
1959	28,632	290	28,342	0	0	0	64	0	0	109
1960	28,961	435	28,526	0	0	0	88	0	0	162
1961	30,166	459	29,707	0	0	0	34	0	0	190
1962	28,093	487	27,606	0	0	0	20	0	0	438
1963	26,567	371	26,196	0	0	0	101	0	0	232
United Kingdom (41):										
1958	21,113	7,085	14,028	0	42	0	3,503	0	510	27
1959	27,607	12,334	15,273	0	40	0	5,149	0	2,071	8/
1960	25,476	8,829	16,647	0	15	64	3,412	0	1,524	14
1961	22,232	8,864	13,368	0	51	0	5,000	0	1,050	5
1962	25,420	8,015	17,405	8/	22	0	4,324	0	800	6
1963	26,506	9,758	16,748	0	6	0	7,504	0	315	2
Honduras (42)										
1958	25,248	24,832	416	8,759	0	0	0	15,177	0	16
1959	21,498	20,709	789	7,020	0	0	0	13,541	0	12
1960	29,597	27,938	1,659	15,474	41	0	0	12,261	0	30
1961	27,502	24,881	2,621	6,467	0	0	0	18,221	0	54
1962	27,666	23,977	3,689	6,967	0	0	0	16,668	0	9
1963	25,940	22,354	3,586	9,127	0	0	0	12,915	0	73
Pakistan (43)										
1958	18,388	7,241	11,147	0	0	0	7,159	0	1	0
1959	25,606	10,156	15,450	0	0	0	9,979	0	43	0
1960	23,564	8,457	15,107	0	0	0	8,228	0	40	6
1961	22,910	10,264	12,646	0	0	0	10,235	0	22	0
1962	24,247	7,778	16,469	0	0	0	7,739	0	34	0
1963	22,307	7,382	14,925	0	0	0	7,370	0	0	0
Liberia (44)										
1958	24,483	24,483	0	139	24,344	0	0	0	0	0
1959	29,362	29,362	0	429	28,899	34	0	0	0	0
1960	29,881	29,881	0	301	29,580	0	0	0	0	0
1961	24,124	24,124	0	368	23,756	0	0	0	0	0
1962	21,664	21,663	1	690	20,973	0	0	0	0	0
1963	19,910	19,910	8/	1,446	18,464	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela (45)										
1958	42,935	42,728	207	34,061	0	8,241	0	0	0	290
1959	25,555	25,411	144	20,586	0	4,640	0	0	0	106
1960	22,431	22,287	144	17,988	0	3,933	0	0	0	34
1961	19,570	19,343	227	16,088	0	2,157	0	14	0	701
1962	16,088	15,693	395	12,148	0	2,592	0	236	0	268
1963	19,628	17,503	2,125	13,548	0	3,142	0	6	0	119
Uruguay (46)										
1958	7,963	105	7,858	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
1959	15,024	169	14,855	0	0	0	75	0	0	0
1960	14,312	238	14,074	0	0	0	134	0	0	0
1961	18,525	176	18,349	0	0	0	91	0	0	0
1962	18,529	166	18,363	0	0	0	108	0	0	0
1963	18,288	330	17,958	75	0	0	163	0	0	0
Jamaica (47)										
1958	2,524	1,414	1,110	114	0	57	0	63	0	929
1959	2,991	1,412	1,579	168	0	160	0	0	0	822
1960	9,932	1,412	8,520	125	0	169	0	0	0	840
1961	16,105	971	15,134	20	0	0	0	0	0	738
1962	13,927	1,745	12,182	24	0	548	0	0	0	965
1963	17,641	1,632	16,009	1	0	391	0	69	0	985

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Selected supplementary products									
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle and meats 3/	Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	Fats, oils, oil-bearing materials: 4/	Tobacco, unmd.	Apparel wool	Hides and skins 5/	Grains and preparations 6/	Dairy products 7/	Other supplies and comple. products
-- Thousand dollars --										
Greece (40)										
1958	0	0	1,692	2,671	23,466	0	8/	2	94	434
1959	0	0	2,036	259	25,632	0	4	8/	72	456
1960	0	0	1,442	156	26,241	0	128	8/	105	639
1961	0	0	1,665	61	27,493	0	34	0	160	529
1962	0	0	2,005	962	24,198	0	1	8/	99	370
1963	0	0	2,316	954	22,437	0	48	0	86	393
United Kingdom (41)										
1958	65	58	1,765	1,351	13	416	886	2,926	78	9,473
1959	52	761	2,598	1,235	12	568	1,303	2,298	59	11,461
1960	201	1,160	3,031	2,284	18	542	795	3,350	81	8,985
1961	295	473	3,073	700	15	391	570	2,939	50	7,620
1962	599	2,419	3,235	1,544	11	515	450	3,671	77	7,747
1963	27	1,356	2,833	2,666	6	631	394	2,688	158	7,920
Honduras (42)										
1958	0	99	313	0	0	0	4	0	0	880
1959	0	482	295	0	0	0	12	0	0	136
1960	0	1,268	359	0	0	0	22	0	0	142
1961	0	2,265	322	0	0	0	7	0	0	166
1962	0	3,344	303	0	13	0	4	0	0	358
1963	0	2,864	589	12	60	0	9	0	0	291
Pakistan (43)										
1958	0	0	12	0	0	28	1,565	0	0	9,623
1959	0	0	29	0	0	23	2,936	0	0	12,596
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,181	0	0	11,109
1961	0	1	15	0	0	68	3,744	0	0	8,825
1962	0	8/	0	0	0	62	3,322	0	0	13,090
1963	0	8/	0	4	0	170	2,880	0	0	11,883
Liberia (44)										
1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8/
1959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1962	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1963	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8/
Venezuela (45)										
1958	0	0	8/	158	0	0	0	0	0	185
1959	0	0	23	77	0	0	0	0	0	123
1960	0	0	0	105	0	0	13	0	0	358
1961	0	0	15	130	1	0	0	0	8/	464
1962	0	0	115	190	0	0	3	8/	0	536
1963	1,592	0	182	139	0	0	8/	2	0	898
Uruguay (46)										
1958	0	2,781	2	0	0	4,148	35	0	175	814
1959	0	3,861	0	0	0	10,303	45	69	126	545
1960	0	3,796	0	0	0	9,363	20	0	52	947
1961	0	5,390	13	0	0	11,692	7	31	329	972
1962	0	5,549	0	0	0	11,624	8	0	269	971
1963	0	4,720	0	0	8/	11,302	2	0	583	1,443
Jamaica (47)										
1958	0	4	174	17	0	0	45	8/	0	1,121
1959	0	2	221	45	0	0	93	0	0	1,480
1960	6,159	1	352	11	0	0	76	0	0	2,199
1961	12,891	8/	375	0	8/	0	70	8/	0	2,011
1962	9,057	1	454	0	85	0	52	1	0	2,740
1963	11,598	0	476	0	210	0	32	8/	0	3,879

Continued -

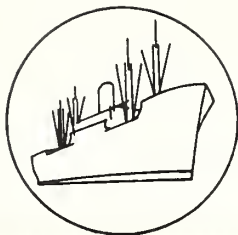
Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Comple- mentary 1/	Supple- mentary 1/	Selected complementary products						
				Coffee	Crude rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 2/
-- <u>Thousand dollars</u> --										
Haiti (48)										
1958	18,343	16,912	1,431	10,441	9	1,408	0	29	0	8/
1959	11,549	10,080	1,469	3,498	109	1,575	0	7	0	0
1960	11,762	7,733	4,029	2,634	195	608	0	167	0	0
1961	13,324	7,451	5,873	2,818	122	401	0	237	0	0
1962	15,814	9,707	6,107	5,669	106	189	0	316	0	8/
1963	17,516	10,322	7,194	4,591	66	482	0	238	0	0
Iran (49)										
1958	25,433	2,688	22,745	0	0	0	2,241	0	42	339
1959	21,196	2,410	18,786	0	0	0	1,163	0	1	678
1960	21,753	1,872	19,881	0	0	0	577	0	7	567
1961	13,874	1,042	12,832	0	0	0	259	0	0	302
1962	15,039	1,123	13,916	0	0	0	152	0	0	362
1963	16,901	1,247	15,654	0	0	0	302	0	0	334
Malagasy Rep. (50)										
1958	15,884	15,801	83	6,605	0	38	0	0	0	7,788
1959	10,634	10,569	65	1,170	0	10	0	0	0	7,396
1960	12,596	12,573	23	2,073	0	21	0	0	0	8,716
1961	11,758	10,993	765	2,506	25	0	0	0	0	6,495
1962	14,565	14,358	207	3,706	0	24	0	0	0	8,414
1963	16,417	14,462	1,955	5,586	0	42	0	0	0	6,162
E. E. C. 9/										
1958	202,905	25,778	177,127	0	1	158	3,648	0	1,216	879
1959	220,878	34,595	186,283	0	76	243	8,045	0	1,840	1,106
1960	220,949	31,035	189,914	0	86	5	6,404	0	1,251	1,489
1961	227,387	26,600	200,787	106	32	21	4,521	0	672	1,130
1962	232,069	26,179	205,890	33	149	41	3,440	0	3,712	1,194
1963	238,579	30,612	207,967	61	6	0	6,676	0	2,821	1,342
E. F. T. A. 10/										
1958	79,655	9,999	69,656	140	42	0	3,612	0	510	48
1959	89,389	14,817	74,572	138	40	0	5,251	0	2,071	29
1960	89,287	13,345	75,942	88	15	179	4,034	0	1,524	32
1961	92,996	11,868	81,128	3	51	34	5,818	0	1,050	10
1962	106,042	11,172	94,870	172	22	0	4,939	0	800	17
1963	115,757	13,594	102,163	70	6	0	8,505	0	315	25

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural imports: Major countries of origin by commodity groups, specified calendar years - Continued

Country and year	Selected supplementary products									
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle and meats ^{3/}	Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	Fats, oils, oil-bearing materials ^{4/}	Tobacco, unmd.	Apparel wool	Hides and skins ^{5/}	Grains and prepa-rations ^{6/}	Dairy products ^{7/}	Other supple. and comple. products
-- Thousand dollars --										
Haiti (48)										
1958	751	0	47	100	0	0	56	0	0	5,502
1959	740	0	14	153	8/	0	5	0	0	5,448
1960	3,379	0	79	105	0	0	5	0	0	4,590
1961	4,658	129	80	8	0	0	2	0	0	4,869
1962	3,640	898	387	216	0	0	0	0	0	4,393
1963	4,329	927	723	80	0	0	0	0	0	6,080
Iran (49)										
1958	0	0	3,701	101	3	11,565	6,673	8/	0	768
1959	0	0	3,246	11	3	6,591	8,277	0	0	1,226
1960	0	0	3,332	15	2	9,234	6,811	1	0	1,207
1961	0	0	2,948	36	1	4,833	4,937	8/	0	558
1962	0	0	3,993	177	2	4,049	5,609	8/	11	684
1963	0	0	4,765	37	1	5,302	4,785	0	0	1,375
Malagasy Rep. (50)										
1958	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,412
1959	0	0	39	0	0	0	6	0	0	2,013
1960	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,765
1961	0	0	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,094
1962	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,387
1963	1,923	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,680
E. E. C. ^{2/}										
1958	487	43,053	23,746	13,024	2,551	1,543	5,224	2,638	16,175	88,562
1959	388	38,153	23,792	19,855	1,563	2,070	6,264	2,950	18,093	96,440
1960	756	33,632	24,199	15,839	1,691	3,326	6,886	4,737	18,425	102,223
1961	2,607	33,970	30,999	12,735	1,419	2,573	7,813	4,051	19,536	105,202
1962	1,449	34,392	28,638	15,259	1,114	1,939	8,352	3,803	19,457	109,097
1963	5,466	33,201	28,231	10,941	1,257	1,734	8,449	2,837	19,054	116,503
E. F. T. A. ^{10/}										
1958	65	32,407	4,062	1,957	13	467	1,757	3,936	10,359	20,280
1959	52	31,018	5,187	3,429	12	663	3,383	3,603	11,174	23,339
1960	202	34,228	5,401	2,930	81	603	2,284	4,798	11,162	21,726
1961	295	36,354	7,364	1,503	120	495	2,231	4,420	12,195	21,053
1962	600	48,915	6,116	2,461	11	966	2,567	5,251	12,822	20,383
1963	27	53,142	6,328	3,583	6	689	1,916	4,705	12,569	23,871

^{1/} Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary. All other commodities are complementary. ^{2/} Includes mainly pepper, vanilla beans, cassia and cassia vera, nutmegs, and caraway seed. ^{3/} Includes mainly beef and veal; pork; mutton, goat, and lamb; and poultry meat. ^{4/} Includes mainly coconut oil, castor oil, olive oil, palm oil, carnauba wax, cacao butter, tung oil, and palm kernel oil; also copra, sesame seed, poppy seed, and sunflower seed. Excludes essential and distilled oils. ^{5/} Includes mainly sheep and lamb skins; goat and kid skins; cattle hides; horse, colt, and ass hides; kip skins; and calf skins. ^{6/} Includes mainly barley, barley malt, wheat, wheat flour, rye, corn, rice, and oats. ^{7/} Includes mainly cheese and casein. ^{8/} Less than \$500. ^{9/} The European Economic Community (Common Market) includes the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, West Germany, and Italy. ^{10/} The European Free Trade Association includes the United Kingdom, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Austria, and Portugal.



Export Highlights

SUMMARY: JULY-NOVEMBER 1964

U.S. agricultural exports totaled an estimated \$2,524 million in July-November 1964 compared with \$2,378 million a year earlier (table 7). The figure for 1964 includes actual exports of \$1,964 million for July-October (table 8) and an estimate of \$560 million for November.

The increase in July-November resulted from significant gains in soybeans, feed grains, flaxseed, vegetable oils, inedible tallow, and protein meal. Smaller advances were noted for dairy products, meats and products, hides and skins, poultry products, and fruits. Declines occurred for wheat and flour, cotton, rye, rice, tobacco, and vegetables and preparations.

The continued high level of exports reflects the expanding livestock industries in Western Europe and Japan, larger incomes, population growth, and large shipments under the Food for Peace program. Exports for all of fiscal year 1964-65 are likely to be only slightly below the record of \$6.1 billion in fiscal year 1963-64.

EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY: JULY-OCTOBER 1964

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$445 million in July-October 1964 compared with \$389 million for the like period a year earlier. The increase resulted from gains in commodities subject to variable levies as well as those not subject to the variable levies (table 9).

Exports of variable levy commodities to EEC rose to \$137 million this July-October from \$124 million a year earlier. Increases in feed grains, rice, and pork more than offset declines in wheat, wheat flour, rye, lard, and poultry and eggs.

However, in the month of October, commodities subject to variable levies fell to \$38 million in 1964 from \$44 million in 1963. The decline was due to a sharp drop in wheat shipments from the unusually high level in 1963 following a relatively poor harvest in Europe. Besides wheat, declines were noted for rye, lard, broilers and fryers, stewing chickens and eggs.

Products not subject to variable levies rose to \$307 million in July-October 1964 from \$265 million for the comparable period a year earlier. The gain resulted from larger imports of soybeans, tallow, variety meats, vegetable oils, and other agricultural products. The EEC is importing more vegetable oils and protein meal this fiscal year because of reduced olive oil production in the Mediterranean Basin and expanding demand for protein meal in the expanding livestock industries. Tobacco exports were down because of increased production in Rhodesia along with lower prices and relatively high U.S. leaf stocks in the EEC area.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-November
1963 and 1964

Commodity	July-November		Change
	1963	1964 <u>1/</u>	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products <u>2/</u>	81	88	+9
Fats, oils, and greases	75	101	+35
Hides and skins	33	41	+24
Meats and meat products	42	42	0
Poultry products	37	38	+3
Other	31	28	-10
Total animals, etc. <u>2/</u>	299	338	+13
Cotton, excluding linters	220	215	-2
Fruits and preparations	133	150	+13
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products	319	358	+12
Rice, milled	55	54	-2
Wheat and flour	558	539	-3
Other	29	26	-10
Total grains, etc.	961	977	+2
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils <u>3/</u>	65	86	+32
Soybeans	202	247	+22
Protein meal	49	67	+37
Other	31	46	+48
Total oilseeds, etc. <u>3/</u>	347	446	+29
Tobacco, unmanufactured	224	205	-8
Vegetables and preparations	68	63	-7
Other	126	130	+3
Total exports	2,378	2,524	+6

1/ Partly estimated

2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

3/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

Table 8.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1963 and 1964 and July-October 1963 and 1964

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1/		July-October 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1963	1964	1963	1964
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
Animals, live:					
Cattle	No.	2	716	1,241	15
Poultry, live -					
Baby chicks	No.	3,058	824	654	7,874
Other live poultry	Lb.	226	85	98	2,305
Other		2/	681	410	2/
Total animals, live		---	2,306	2,403	---
Dairy products:					
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb.	776	445	1,166	8,489
Butter (except dehydrated)	Lb.	8,940	2,741	6,117	37,323
Cheese, including donations	Lb.	2,327	806	355	3,043
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk ..	Lb.	1,639	809	561	5,222
Milk -					
Condensed sweetened	Lb.	7,948	4,585	1,193	20,642
Dried whole	Lb.	1,964	816	408	11,048
Evaporated, unsweetened, incl. donations ..	Lb.	3,309	484	876	17,648
Nonfat dry, including donations	Lb.	91,076	7,145	7,689	387,811
Other		2/	433	480	2/
Total dairy products		---	15,301	18,845	---
Fats, oils, and greases:					
Lard	Lb.	47,581	4,243	6,065	217,965
Tallow, edible	Lb.	231	24	26	1,137
Other edible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	534	87	82	2,182
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	142,083	9,049	12,847	562,617
Other inedible fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	15,462	1,294	1,964	70,284
Total fats, oils, and greases	Lb.	205,891	14,697	20,984	854,185
Meat and meat products:					
Beef and veal	Lb.	3,173	1,247	1,419	10,631
Pork	Lb.	14,443	4,187	1,618	38,781
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,939	1,106	701	8,290
Variety meats	Lb.	11,344	2,385	4,643	46,175
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	767	335	478	4,338
Total meat and products (except poultry) ..	Lb.	31,666	9,212	8,859	108,215
Poultry products:					
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved ...	Lb.	246	261	335	1,666
Eggs in the shell -					
Hatching	Doz.	842	732	652	2,686
Other	Doz.	570	207	64	1,786
Poultry meat -					
Chickens, fresh or frozen	Lb.	17,554	4,474	3,937	57,261
Turkeys, fresh or frozen	Lb.	7,580	2,726	3,210	18,418
Other, fresh or frozen	Lb.	482	148	332	1,599
Canned	Lb.	2,410	616	577	8,304
Total poultry products		---	9,164	9,107	---

Continued -

Table 8.— U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity, October 1963 and 1964 and July–October 1963 and 1964 – Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1/		July–October 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1963	1964	1963	1964
Other animal products:					
Feathers, crude	Lb.	159	220	1,000	1,000
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	372	351	174	180
Hair, raw or dressed, new	Lb.	434	600	644	801
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 3/	No.	1,344	1,392	190	248
Honey	Lb.	4,482	845	7,124	8,385
Wool, unmanufactured	C. Lb.	1,735	119	709	175
Other	—	2/	2/	1,955	137
Total other animal products	—	---	---	2/	2/
Total animals and animal products					
		---	---	---	---
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cotton, unmanufactured:					
Cotton	R. Bale:	386	290	50,299	38,073
Linters	R. Bale:	31	20	828	556
Total cotton and linters	R. Bale:	417	310	51,127	38,629
Fruits and preparations:					
Canned –					
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	22,677	17,512	3,573	2,747
Peaches	Lb.	37,285	31,902	3,996	3,421
Pears	Lb.	679	936	128	173
Pineapples	Lb.	12,767	7,217	1,843	1,038
Other	Lb.	2,142	5,749	423	850
Total canned fruits	Lb.	75,550	63,316	9,963	8,229
Dried –					
Prunes	Lb.	15,991	20,594	3,355	3,802
Raisins and currants	Lb.	18,843	23,944	3,229	4,326
Other	Lb.	2,610	3,261	980	1,050
Total dried fruits	Lb.	37,444	47,799	7,564	9,178
Fresh –					
Apples	Lb.	14,878	17,991	1,446	1,647
Berries	Lb.	992	1,837	151	323
Grapefruit	Lb.	16,820	15,260	1,022	1,152
Grapes	Lb.	84,890	72,820	5,655	5,743
Lemons and limes	Lb.	12,292	18,864	833	1,735
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	15,553	27,494	1,590	2,719
Pears	Lb.	7,572	11,403	719	1,029
Other	Lb.	4,644	4,634	335	427
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	157,644	170,303	11,751	14,775
Fruit juices –					
Grapefruit	Gal.	375	187	321	289
Orange	Gal.	489	374	1,228	1,002
Other	Gal.	1,036	896	938	963
Total fruit juices	Gal.	1,900	1,457	2,487	2,254
Frozen fruits (including specialties)	Lb.	863	441	202	77
Other	—	2/	2/	625	783
Total fruits and preparations	—	---	---	32,592	35,296

Continued –

Table 8.—U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,
October 1963 and 1964 and July-October 1963 and 1964 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	October 1/			July-October 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars
Vegetables and preparations:							
Canned -							
Asparagus	Lb.	4,435	6,511	1,124	1,576	25,000	6,116
Soups	Lb.	1,507	1,648	283	304	5,325	1,007
Tomato juice	Lb.	1,901	6,191	520	520	11,758	671
Tomato paste and puree	Lb.	2,562	1,762	519	349	7,821	1,375
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes	Lb.	90	281	12	38	253	34
Other	Lb.	6,564	7,322	857	1,066	19,194	2,548
Total canned vegetables	Lb.	17,059	23,715	2,966	3,853	64,281	11,751
Dry, ripe beans, including donations	Lb.	85,909	51,972	6,697	4,243	195,834	15,116
Dry, ripe peas (excluding cow and chick) ..	Lb.	27,289	31,322	1,886	2,051	61,227	4,339
Fresh -							
Lettuce	Lb.	13,359	17,211	608	740	32,493	1,426
Onions	Lb.	5,082	6,042	246	253	22,397	1,057
Potatoes, white	Lb.	5,876	3,263	150	154	60,540	1,329
Tomatoes	Lb.	10,150	13,097	616	889	37,271	3,128
Other	Lb.	13,799	12,627	917	902	50,603	3,012
Total fresh vegetables	Lb.	48,266	52,240	2,537	2,938	203,304	9,798
Frozen vegetables (including specialties) ..	Lb.	7,011	1,590	1,113	322	14,582	2,478
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated	Lb.	919	1,214	526	546	4,063	1,923
Vegetable seasonings	Lb.	236	438	250	314	950	1,837
Other	Lb.	2/	2/	1,447	1,441	2/	2/
Total vegetables and preparations	---	---	---	17,422	15,708	---	---
Other vegetable products:							
Coffee	Lb.	2,647	2,135	2,575	2,689	8,842	10,068
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	Lb.	216	297	549	507	1,469	1,833
Essential oils, natural	Lb.	587	810	1,462	2,002	2,271	2,899
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal): S.Ton:	Lb.	86	119	5,303	7,314	387	23,470
Flavoring sirups for beverages	Gal.	89	94	601	322	374	2,362
Hops	Lb.	2,212	2,525	1,483	1,522	3,386	2,479
Nursery and greenhouse stock	---	2/	2/	424	667	2/	2/
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	11,760	19,386	5,507	6,416	25,222	1,570
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	9,454	7,967	2,070	2,069	26,613	8,838
Spices	Lb.	280	277	226	264	1,020	5,407
Other, including donations	---	2/	2/	8,568	8,036	2/	2/
Total other vegetable products	---	---	---	28,768	31,808	---	---
Total vegetable products	---	---	---	489,563	498,501	---	---
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS							
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS							
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES							

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, October and July-October 1962-64 1/

Commodity	October			July-October		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
	-- <u>1,000 dollars</u> --					
<u>Variable levy commodities 2/:</u>						
Feed grains	20,684	23,262	29,892	87,664	75,218	106,150
Wheat grain	4,062	13,695	2,924	14,589	25,772	11,430
Wheat flour 3/	699	372	334	2,064	3,401	1,493
Rice, milled	752	562	450	2,889	2,415	2,695
Rye grain	2,274	1,080	0	11,517	1,977	1,287
Lard	147	152	264	387	674	568
Pork, except variety meats ...	13	8	50	60	51	179
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers and fryers	1,167	1,361	775	6,783	4,961	3,174
Stewing chickens	376	698	740	1,935	2,133	1,826
Turkeys	1,921	2,225	2,594	4,029	5,564	6,056
Other fresh poultry	93	36	272	224	122	439
Canned poultry	42	218	406	360	704	1,415
Eggs	74	114	238	614	949	553
Total poultry and eggs ...	3,673	4,652	5,025	13,945	14,433	13,463
Total	32,304	43,783	38,939	133,115	123,941	137,265
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>						
Cotton, excluding linters	6,732	15,121	12,759	22,745	46,754	47,924
Fruits and vegetables	10,491	11,548	12,548	38,577	40,173	37,776
Soybeans	23,125	19,632	31,667	46,300	43,745	60,575
Tallow	1,743	2,541	3,909	7,141	8,690	11,098
Tobacco, unmanufactured	5,477	11,745	6,586	37,671	44,886	37,967
Variety meats	1,556	1,453	3,015	5,331	6,165	10,286
Vegetable oils, expressed	388	2,412	2,206	1,895	3,790	8,055
Other	16,856	19,622	4/25,000	50,700	70,732	4/93,688
Total	66,368	84,074	4/97,690	210,360	264,935	4/307,369
Total EEC	98,672	127,857	4/136,629	343,475	388,876	4/444,634

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

2/ Classified for identification of commodities subject to the variable levies which were put into effect on July 30, 1962. The classification is designed to show the overall change in exports of these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on exports of these commodities.

3/ Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480.

4/ Partly estimated.

LEADING MARKETS: JULY-SEPTEMBER 1964

Eleven of the 16 leading markets for U.S. farm product exports in July-September 1964 showed increases: India, United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, Brazil, UAR(Egypt), Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Yugoslavia, Venezuela, and the Philippines. Exports to Japan and the Republic of Korea showed no change from a year earlier, while declines were noted for Canada, Italy and Pakistan (tables 10 and 11).

Canada was the top market for U.S. agricultural products in the first quarter of fiscal year 1963-64, including intransit commodities moving through Canada en route to other countries. Exports to Canada totaled \$153 million in this quarter compared with \$161 million a year earlier. Intransit commodities totaled an estimated \$44 million this year compared with \$66 million a year ago. After deducting these intransit shipments from the total, Canada was the third leading outlet for U.S. farm products. Canada is an important market for many U.S. specialty products such as fresh vegetables and fruits during the winter months. It is the leading foreign market for U.S. citrus products.

Exports to Japan amounted to \$142 million in the July-September quarter, the same as a year earlier, placing it in the No. 2 spot as a market for U.S. agricultural products. After adjustment for the intransit shipments to Canada, Japan ranked first. This country has been an especially important market for U.S. soybeans, hides and skins, tallow, feed grains, cotton, and a number of other products.

Agricultural exports to India -- the third ranking market abroad -- increased to \$129 million in July-September 1964 from \$82 million in the like period in 1963. India has been receiving larger shipments under the Food for Peace program to help it meet its deficits after a relatively poor year of grain production. After adjusting Canada's total, India moved into second place.

The United Kingdom was the fourth largest market for U.S. farm products, taking \$99 million this year compared with \$92 million last year.

Table 10.--U.S. agricultural exports to the leading foreign markets:
Value by country, July-September 1963 and 1964

Country	1963	1964	Change
	<u>Million dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Canada <u>1/</u>	161	153	-5
Japan	142	142	0
India	82	129	+57
United Kingdom	92	99	+8
West Germany	79	98	+24
Netherlands	75	96	+28
Brazil	19	49	+158
Italy	53	48	-9
UAR-Egypt	29	40	+38
Belgium-Luxembourg	32	38	+19
Pakistan	39	36	-8
Korea, Republic of	32	32	0
France	21	27	+29
Yugoslavia	4	25	+525
Venezuela	17	19	+12
Philippines	12	19	+58
Other	362	343	-5
Total	1,251	1,393	+11

1/ Includes commodities intransit through Canada for shipment to other countries.

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-September 1964

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars			Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Greenland	3	0	0	Europe - Continued:			
Canada	153,281	39,088	2,105	Norway	7,032	725	24
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is. 1/		0	0	Denmark	10,472	14,068	36
Latin American Republics:				United Kingdom	98,503	5,127	1,458
Mexico	16,802	46,463	21,885	Ireland	3,854	887	180
Guatemala	2,734	9,037	7,078	Netherlands	96,061	22,194	2,904
El Salvador	2,304	6,429	4,880	Belgium and Luxembourg	38,338	2,050	577
Honduras	1,335	9,928	9,217	Unidentified W. Europe 2/	0	---	---
Nicaragua	1,577	7,991	4,155	France	27,429	14,797	1,881
Costa Rica	1,488	9,093	7,357	West Germany	98,242	8,405	623
Panama	2,792	6,913	6,717	East Germany	772	92	0
Ouba	0	969	0	Austria	3,027	467	25
Haiti	1,908	3,046	1,949	Czechoslovakia	357	161	31
Dominican Republic	5,499	23,096	4,018	Hungary	2,073	75	3
Colombia	5,874	48,715	47,632	Switzerland	15,083	3,111	344
Venezuela	19,374	3,757	3,415	Finland	2,578	317	8
Ecuador	2,546	24,238	22,291	Estonia	0	0	0
Peru	8,583	20,618	14,834	Latvia	1,061	1/	0
Bolivia	5,763	1,105	721	Lithuania	0	0	0
Chile	6,208	573	63	Poland and Danzig	14,364	8,824	14
Brazil	49,380	97,822	78,943	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	6,368	317	123
Paraguay	25	2,645	141	Azores	396	40	0
Uruguay	604	2,302	17	Spain	9,681	10,699	390
Argentina	2,586	15,974	3,913	Portugal	7,891	1,031	176
Total L. A. Republics ..	137,382	340,714	239,226	Gibraltar	37	0	0
Other Latin America:				Malta and Gozo	86	0	0
British Honduras	484	3,032	2,044	Italy	47,888	16,593	1,351
Canal Zone	134	8	8	Free Terr. of Trieste	90	13	13
Bermuda	1,519	0	0	Yugoslavia	24,614	3,964	32
Bahamas	2,731	31	11	Albania	0	6	0
Jamaica	4,177	3,311	188	Greece	4,995	9,158	122
Leeward and Windward Is. ..	393	279	143	Romania	1,907	5	1
Barbados	441	858	0	Bulgaria	1,583	226	174
Trinidad and Tobago	2,456	1,101	450	Turkey	6,632	14,058	520
Netherlands Antilles	2,377	0	0	Cyprus	135	400	294
French West Indies	270	2,821	728	Total Europe	546,110	138,491	11,418
British Guiana	990	590	5	Asia:			
Surinam	711	8	3	Syrian Arab Republic	88	932	754
French Guiana	16	4	0	Lebanon	2,116	1,389	464
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	Iraq	520	1,144	10
Total Latin America	154,081	352,757	242,805	Iran	9,829	4,385	405
Europe:				Israel	15,350	238	59
Iceland	977	162	90	Palestine	1	0	0
Sweden	13,584	519	31	Jordan	2,664	0	0
				Kuwait	710	1	0
				Saudi Arabia	3,084	13	13
				Other Arabia Pen. States ..	136	405	28

Continued -

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,
July-September 1964 - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
			Thousand dollars				Thousand dollars
Asia - Continued:				Africa - Continued:			
Aden	347	23	20	Canary Islands	1,175	0	0
Bahrain	278	0	0	Other Spanish Africa	61	0	0
Afghanistan	123	401	0	Federal Rep. of Cameroon	196	1,517	93
India	129,324	20,379	4,673	Central African Republic	0	251	0
Goa, Damao, and Diu	0	0	0	Gabon	32	31	0
Pakistan	36,276	3,212	777	Mauritania	34	0	0
Nepal	17	0	0	Senegal	650	0	0
Ceylon	1,283	8,001	7,990	Guinea	806	519	3
Burma	7,715	3	3	Ivory Coast	435	16,197	0
Thailand	2,355	4,458	2,323	Togo	62	231	0
Viet-Nam	12,294	560	397	Other Western Africa	173	90	0
Laos	238	43	43	Ghana	2,025	18,428	362
Cambodia	74	932	932	Nigeria	2,545	5,975	1,049
Malaysia	3,361	20,661	19,800	Sierra Leone	293	632	0
Indonesia	786	31,736	30,973	British West Africa	0	0	0
Philippines	19,143	95,887	2,041	Madeira Islands	510	43	43
Macao	93	0	0	Angola	895	8,664	15
Other S. and S.E. Asia	0	0	0	Other W. Port. Africa	285	113	5
China	0	0	0	Liberia	2,362	7,645	0
Outer Mongolia	0	368	0	Congo (Leopoldville)	4,643	5,349	2,290
North Korea	0	0	0	Burundi and Rwanda	12	7,098	0
Korea, Republic of	31,971	2,040	1,476	Somali Republic	30	29	29
Hong Kong	9,368	542	60	Ethiopia	294	9,142	407
Taiwan	12,065	5,990	1,059	French Somaliland	67	3	2
Japan	141,878	10,230	3,868	Uganda	56	10,444	66
Mansei and Nanpo Islands	2,435	2	0	Kenya	109	4,748	94
				Tanganyika	182	2,847	13
Total Asia	445,922	213,975	79,628	Zanzibar	122	57	57
				Seychelles and Depend.	12	30	18
Australia and Oceania:				Mauritius and Depend.	68	94	0
Australia	7,416	53,771	156	Mozambique	39	949	686
New Guinea	60	268	268	Malagasy Republic	115	4,660	1,046
New Zealand and W. Samoa	1,692	43,562	11,658	Rep. of South Africa	8,392	7,075	6,797
British W. Pacific Is.	106	3,787	10	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	120	385	164
French Pacific Islands	417	36	35				
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	467	0	0	Total Africa	83,079	124,561	22,944
Total Australia and Oceania	10,158	101,424	12,127				
				Total all countries	1,392,634	970,296	520,596
Africa:				E. E. C. (Common Market):			
Morocco	6,057	507	334	Netherlands	96,061	22,194	19,290
Algeria	4,782	87	87	Belgium and Luxembourg	38,338	2,050	1,473
Tunisia	2,990	255	5	France	27,429	14,797	12,916
Libya	502	0	0	West Germany	98,242	8,405	7,782
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	39,787	8,699	0	Italy	47,888	16,593	15,242
Sudan	2,161	703	57	Total E. E. C.	307,958	64,039	56,703

1/ Less than \$500. 2/ Not available by countries.

Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

EXPORTS The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

IMPORTS Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.

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